THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1873. NUMBER 4.

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE.

What We Know About Farming.

Feeding Cows and Cattle.

As a general thing, cattle that are fed for beef and cows kept for milk, are not fed high enough to obtain the greatest profit. It requires a great amount of food to sustain life, and an excess must be given if we obtain fat or a good amount of milk. When animals are fed but a little more than is necessary to keep them in a stationary condition, but little fat is laid on and but a moderate increase of milk is given. This is poor economy, as it would require but a little additional food to more than double the increase of fat and milk. If there is any profit in feeding cattle for market, or in the production of butter and cheese, it certainly will pay much better to feed heavily than by trying to economize by feeding sparingly. Beef cattle or milch cows may be fed all they can consume, and yet not lay on fat or give but a small quantity of milk. It is not the amount given, but the quality, that makes the increase and profit. Nothing is equal to grain to produce fat; therefore it is the cheapest food that we can use, for the flesh of an animal that has been fatted in a short space of time is preferable as food to that of a creature that has been a long time preparing for the shambles; and, of course, such beef will meet with a ready sale and command a good price. An animal fatted in the shortest space of time consumes less food to lay on one hundred pounds of flesh, by at least one-third, than it would if fed twice the length of time to attain the same weight. Milk may be produced abundantly by feeding cows turnips, beets, carrots, cabbages, apples, potatoes, etc. They are better than grain, I think, at least when fed during the winter. However, a generous mess given daily of wheat bran is excellent. Corn or corn meal is not generally believed to be a good milk producer, as its tendency is to make fat. Red clover hay and corn stalks are much better milk producers than timothy hay or most kinds of dry fodder. Regular milking and kind treatment cannot be disregarded without showing serious effects.—*Ohio Farmer*.

Milk Cooling.

The *Prairie Farmer* gives the following as the mode of cooling milk now practised by the Chicago milk dealers, they having discarded the use of ice: A can is filled with milk and is placed (with the cover off) in a stream of spring water till the temperature of the milk is very nearly the same as that of the water. The milk is not stirred while the cooling process is going on. Most farmers have a cooling vat of a capacity four times as large as the milk vessels that are placed in it. The cans are placed on slats near the bottom, and an arrangement is made whereby the cooler water from the spring flows in at the bottom, while the water warmed by the milk flows off at the top. The water should stand an inch over the body of the can. With good conveniences, milk, in ordinary sized cans, may be cooled in about thirty minutes. Where farmers have no springs, they rely on water pumped from wells. When the milk has been cooled in this manner, the covers are put in place and the cans are covered by blankets if they are exposed to the sun. Nearly all the dairymen now unite in the opinion that milk is injured for any purpose by being cooled too suddenly, as by the use of ice or the employment of patent coolers. They also agree that warm milk should not be mixed with that which is cold, as is frequently done by pouring milk into a can that already contains milk cooled by the use of ice.

Which is the Most Profitable: Milk, Butter, or Cheese?

This question was asked us by a friend whom we met in the office. This is truly a hard question to answer; and one, too, which will never stay answered long at a time. It may be set down as a rule that under similar circumstances, no one will long be more profitable than the other two, for a change from one to the other may be readily made. The item which exercises the greatest influence over a choice of the three, is the distance from market. Milk can only be sold to an advantage within a certain distance from market; butter may be shipped further, and the distance from which cheese may be shipped seems unlimited. As an assistance in making a selection, we may remember that a pound of cheese is equivalent to nine and three-quarter pounds of milk, and one of butter to twenty-four pounds, and eight quarts of milk to seventeen pounds. Single trials may vary from these figures, but we give them with confidence as the result of repeated trials in different parts of the country.—*Journal of the Farm*.

Assafœtida and Its Use.

Assafœtida is a resinous gum, the produce of the plant *Ferula assafœtida*, a native of the mountains of Persia. It has alternate double-winged leaves, nearly two feet long. The gum is collected from the root of the plant, which is long, and sometimes as thick as a man's leg, and rises above the surface of the ground. It is a powerful medicine, and is used in whooping cough, flatulent colics, and other diseases of a like nature, and also as a vermifuge. In Oriental countries, it is used as a remedy for various diseases, and even as an external application for wounds. Notwithstanding its fearful odor—which even at ordinary temperatures, but especially when heated, will pervade everything about it, the Oriental nations esteem it as a condiment, or seasoning for food. Some of the Indian nations of Asia use it in almost all their dishes, and even rub their mouths with it as a stimulant to appetite. It is even used in minute quantities by scientific cooks, as a substitute for garlic, which it resembles, but in an intensified form. In our own country, it is a favorite with many farriers for horses out of condition, as a means of increasing the appetite; but its use is constantly diminishing, since other agents, less offensive, in a great degree, now take its place.—*Western Rural*.

Wen or Tumor on the Jaw.

Wm. Horne, V. S., in *Western Farmer*, in answer to an inquiry how to treat the tumor, says:—"Tumor upon the angle of the jaw is, in cattle, I am sorry to say, now becoming quite common. Its reduction may be accomplished as follows:—Open it to the very bottom to give exit to any matter or pus, or any other foreign substance which may be contained therein; leave a good opening at the bottom or lower portion of the tumor; inject with a glass syringe, dilute nitric acid, half rain water and one-half pure acid; do not inject more than twice, or three times at farthest, leaving two days between; then inject solution carbolic acid and tincture myrrh and aloes, alternate the one for the other. A second and safe way is to run a deep seton through the bottom of the tumor—there is not so much bleeding or trouble; dress with common turpentine and carbolic acid for say three dressings each—or four. Keep from rubbing parts, and if in stanchions take him out and simply tie him.

Cross Breeding of Hens.

In deciding whether we are to keep pure or cross breeds, we are to keep in view our particular aims. If the purpose is to obtain eggs, it is generally better to use the pure breeds, because the most eggs are produced by those species which do not set, and this trait is very apt to disappear in crossing; at least it is not regularly preserved. A sitting and a non-sitting breed, produce a cross that sits in almost every case; two non-sitting breeds produce a cross of which by far the greater part are sitters. If it is intended to raise fowls for the table, there is much advantage in making a cross, or at least no good reason for keeping the races pure. The first generation from a proper cross produces hardy chickens, of rapid growth and good constitution. Beyond one generation, however, it is not advisable to continue the cross.—*The Poultry World*.

Against Shoeing Horses.

An old farmer writes to the *Ohio Farmer*: About thirty years ago, I thought horses ought to be shod, and continued this practice several years, but by degrees I discovered I was mistaken. The facts began to leak out, one by one, to prove that it is not best to shoe horses in places that are free from stone or gravel. In the first place horses that are shod are liable to so many diseases of the feet; and next if they choose to use their heels, they have destruction behind them, and if they happen to tread on a fellow's foot, it causes some pain, especially if they are rough shod, and unless they are rough shod, shoes are of no advantage on slippery ground. A horse slips worse with smooth shoes than he does barefoot. And again, in a soft snow, horses with shoes ball up so that they can hardly get along, while a barefoot horse goes right along.

Harvesting With Headers.

The practice of harvesting wheat with headers has been strongly denounced by millers and others on the "Pacific Slope." The millers there especially complain that they often have flour returned as unmerchantable, for the reason that it makes clammy bread. We have never heard the same objection raised in the West, but the quantity headed in the grain-growing sections of the West is comparatively small, since the climate is not well adapted to this system of harvesting. According to the Portland *Bulletin*, every practical miller in Oregon has declared emphatically against them, and many have gone so far as to demand that a circular should be issued from the State Agricultural Department, warning the farmers against using headers for harvesting wheat.

Ages of Horses.

We have not found in our observation, a surer or better way to tell a horse's age than by the teeth, and these vary, so that the test is not infallible. The general indications of old age, independent of the teeth, are: Deepening of the hollows over the eyes, and about the muzzle; thinness and hanging down of the lips; sharpness of the wethers, sinking of the back, lengthening of the quarters; disappearance of windgalls and tumors; sharpness of the bones, especially the jaws, and the articulations of the tail; and a general angularity. We do not believe that the age of a horse can be accurately told by the wrinkles about the eyes, any more than it can be done in the human subject. These are simply indications of age, and, of course, must vary as they do in man.—*Western Rural*.

Bones for the Orchard.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* says: About ten years ago, while setting out some apple trees, I gathered two bushels of bones and put them under two trees; they are now twice as large as any other in the orchard, of the same variety. Three years ago, the mice girdled one which was two inches in diameter, from the ground upward, six inches; this I did not see until in the Spring. I cut four cions and shaved them off on one side and put them under the bark, above and below the girdle, in the same manner as for budding, and banked it up above the cions. The tree did not grow much that year, but it now looks well and healthy; three out of the four cions grew and nearly cover the gnawed space. JAMES S. WOOD.

Practical Recipes.

Chocolate Blancmange.—Grate a quarter of a pound of sweet chocolate in one quart of milk; add a quarter of a pound a gelatine and a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar. Mix all in a farina kettle or a pitcher, and stand it in a kettle of cold water over the fire. Stir occasionally until the water boils, and then stir continuously while boiling for fifteen minutes. Dip a mould into iced water, pour in the blancmange, and stand aside to cool. When cool, turn it out of the mould, and serve with sugar and cream.

Boiled Haddock.—Scrape clean and empty the fish, and fasten the tail firmly in the mouth. Tie it in a well-floured cloth, and lay it in a fish kettle or ordinary sauce-pan. Cover it with cold water, and let it heat slowly. When it simmers, push the kettle back to prevent boiling, and simmer gently for twenty minutes; or, if the fish is very large, half an hour. Serve with melted butter, parsley and slices of hard-boiled eggs.

Butter Cakes.—To half a pound of butter add the same quantity of brown sugar, three eggs, the rind of two lemons, a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon and a tablespoonful of ginger. Work into it as much flour as will make it a paste, cut it into shapes, and strew over the top some powdered almonds and candied orange-peel. Bake in a slow oven.

Eve's Pudding.—Grate three-quarters of a pound of bread; mix it with the same quantity of finely shred suet, the same of apples and the same of currants. Mix with these four eggs beaten to a froth. Put it into a shape and boil three hours. Serve with pudding-sauce, in which is a little lemon-juice.

Children's Loaf Cake.—Five cups of dough, two of sugar, one of butter, ground caraway seed and two eggs. Line pans with buttered paper, and bake as soon as light. Use homemade yeast.

Orange Pie.—A few good, tender, juicy oranges, skinned, cut up and placed under a crust, as one would do with apples, make a really good pie.—*The Day*.

BLOODY INDIAN WORK.

Terrible Details of the Late Modoc Massacre.

When on the 29th of November last Captain Jack and his Modoc warriors were driven from their encampment on Lost River, Or., a portion of the band who had for some months occupied a position across the stream near the white settlements of Tub Lake seized the opportunity to perpetrate a most bloody massacre. William Boddy, his two stepsons, Richard and Willie Crarigan, and his son-in-law, Nicholas Scheira, were cutting firewood in the timber not far from their home, and about noon the team of the latter came at a gallop, driverless, down the road to the farm-house, and as it drew near was seen to be covered with blood. Mrs. Scheira, thinking her husband had been thrown out, ran up the road a quarter of a mile, and found him lying by the roadside shot through the head, but still alive. He expired in a few minutes. Six Indians dashed past her towards the house, and Mrs. Scheira, at once suspecting the truth, hurried on in search of the other men. A little further on Richard, the elder stepson, was discovered, killed and stripped naked, lying across his wagon. Horses and harness were gone. Mr. Boddy had been chopping wood a quarter of a mile further on, and a number of Indians were seen at that point. The woman dared not go on, and turned back to find Willie, who had been tending sheep near the house, lying in the field with a bullet through his breast and his throat cut. Only the women of the family escaped. Their next door neighbor and all his family but the wife were also slaughtered. The two women, Mrs. Boddy and Mrs. Scheira, traveled till dark in the two feet of snow, and sat down under a tree to wait for morning, and finally, totally exhausted, reached the Lost River bridge in the afternoon of the next day. The Indians had been threatening assault openly for months but it was not considered that a guard from the fort was necessary. As it was the services of the soldiers were confined to discovering and interring the unfortunate victims.

A Lead Pencil Run Through a Man's Body.

[From the Jersey City Journal.]

A remarkable accident occurred on New Year's night, one the narration of which would not be believed. It appears that reliable parties tell the story, and the man hurt has been seen and interviewed. It appears that, on the evening of the day mentioned, William Lautier, driver of 5 engine, Jersey City Fire Department, started for supper, his residence being in Sixth street, near Coles street. When near home, he slipped upon a piece of ice, falling backward, and the flesh near the shoulder-blade was penetrated by the point of a well-sharpened lead pencil, which stood upright imbedded in the hard-encrusted snow. The pointed wooden dagger pierced through his two coats, underclothing, and then through the whole body, coming slightly out—the end—in his breast, near the armpit. He ate his supper, and did not feel much pain until two hours later—though he thought he felt a little sore. He went back to the engine house, and there and then he said he thought he had broken a bone in his fall. His coats were stripped off, and then his friends saw the sharp point of the pencil, protruding slightly, the other and unsharpened end being imbedded in his back. All who saw the sight were astonished, as well they might be. Dr. Reeves was immediately sent for, and he and Foreman Hogan had to take pinchers, and cut and slash at the flesh before they could get a hold of the pencil so as to pull it out. The job of extracting it was difficult. Lautier now lies at home, weak in condition, though he will recover. This must be set down as the most remarkable case of stabbing, and of "penciling by the way," on record.

Cora Pearl and the Fashions.

Cora boasted one day at a dinner in Paris given to a few familiar friends, gentlemen well known at the Jockey Club, that she could not wear the most bizarre chapeau without having it copied at once. I may here remark that Miss Cora made her own designs, and if she wanted to make a present of a scarf pin or an onyx cap she always made a drawing for it. A bet was made upon this statement, and taking one of the visitors' hats she smashed it, trampled it under foot, cocked up the brim, and jammed in the crown, then dexterously trimmed it with ribbons and stuck a white feather in the top. It then had to be christened, and the name finally pitched upon was the "Rabagas." The improvised chapeau was worn in the Bois de Boulogne, and the next day a similar hat, but made of other materials, was placed in the windows of the modiste who supplied the inventor. A more ugly hat was never mounted upon the chignon of a lady, yet in a week it had become the mode, and for long months "the rabagas" has been all the fashion. Since it must have reached New York ere this, it is well, perhaps, to give the origin of this monstrosity, born of a convivial dinner and a very damaged tile.

The Constitutional Convention.

NUMEROUS AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1873.

LOCAL OPTION FOR INDIANA COUNTY.

The following were presented:

By Mr. Mann: A petition from the people of Indiana county asking for the insertion of a "local option" clause.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS IN THE STATE.

By Mr. Woodward: *Resolved*, That the Auditor-General be requested to respond without more delay, to the resolution of inquiry adopted on the 27th of November last, in respect of the private corporations doing business in Pennsylvania.

ONE LUCRATIVE OFFICE AT A TIME.

By Mr. Bear: That no person shall be eligible to hold more than one lucrative office at the same time; nor to hold any lucrative office in this State while holding a lucrative office under the United States.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC USE.

By Mr. Ross: *Resolved*, That the Committee on Railroads and Canals be directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution "that the original allowance of 6 per cent. to the patentees of land, under the proprietory grant, shall not be deemed or taken as a payment of the damages of any landowner of land appropriated for public use."

ELECTION OFFICERS EXEMPT FROM JURY DUTY.

By Mr. Barclay: That the Committee on Elections be requested to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution that it shall provide that every person who shall be elected or appointed to serve as an election officer, and who shall do so freely and without compensation, shall be exempted from serving as a juror during the year following the year of his service.

THE SUPREME COURT.

By Linn Bartholomew: *Resolved*, That the Committee upon the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting a section to Article 5th of the Constitution, in substance as follows:

The Supreme Court shall consist of fifteen Judges, to be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the following manner, viz: The State shall be divided into seven judicial districts, to embrace, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants. Each district shall elect two Judges, to hold office for fifteen years, except the district composed of the city of Philadelphia, in which there shall be three Judges elected; that each elector shall be entitled to vote for one Judge.

That eight judges shall constitute a quorum; that there shall be held at Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Erie, Williamsport, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Nisi Prius courts, to be presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court to be for that purpose assigned from time to time by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; that the terms of said Nisi Prius courts shall be fixed by the Legislature, and said courts shall have jurisdiction in the district where the same shall be holden of all matters involving the title to lands, and of all contracts and trespasses where five hundred dollars and upwards are involved; that this section of the Constitution shall go into force and effect at the next general election for State officers after the adoption of this Constitution or amendments proposed by this Convention.

IMPEACHMENT.

By Mr. Newlin: *Resolved*, That the following article be inserted: "Upon information by the Attorney General, or upon complaint of any citizen on oath, to the Supreme Court, of malfeasance in office by any city or county officer, said Court shall proceed without delay to hear and determine the same, and if a majority of the Judges shall be of the opinion that the charge is sustained, they shall forthwith remove such officer. The several Courts of Common Pleas shall have like jurisdiction in the case of all township, borough and Ward officers. The vacancies thereby created shall be filled in the same manner provided by law in the case of vacancies occurring by death or resignation.

RELATING TO JUDGES.

By S. A. Reynolds, of Lancaster: *Resolved*, That the Judges of the several Courts of this Commonwealth shall hold their offices for the term of 25 years, and thereafter be ineligible.

Provided, That all Judges shall be retired at 75 years of age, and shall, after their term of office has expired, or been terminated by retirement, receive a pension equal to two-thirds of their annual salary, but no pension shall be paid to any Judge unless he shall have served for at least fifteen consecutive years.

THE STATE PRINTING.

By Mr. Curry: That the Legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the State, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; no member of the Legislature, or other State officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

By Mr. MacConnell: There shall be a Board of Inspectors of penitentiaries, jails, houses of refuge, houses of correction, and other prisons in the State, and all public insane asylums or infirmaries whatsoever in the State, which Board shall consist of three persons, who shall be elected by the local voters of the State. At the first general election after the adoption of this amendment, three Inspectors shall be elected, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; except as aforesaid, the term of office of said Inspectors shall be three years, and it shall begin on the first Monday of January next after their election. The Legislature shall fix salaries.

COUNCIL OF PARDONS.

The persons composing said Board shall, with the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, compose a Council of Pardons, with power to grant pardons and reprieves, to modify sentences in all criminal cases, and to change any sentence of death to imprisonment for life, or for a term of years. A majority of said Board shall be a quorum, but no pardon or modification, or change of sentence shall be granted, unless at least four of said members concur therein. In every capital case, wherein application is made for a pardon, &c., the Board shall order the sentence not to be executed until the application shall be heard and determined by said council; provided that no pardon shall be granted before sentence; and provided further, that no pardons, reprieve or change or modification shall be granted except by said Council and in manner aforesaid.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF ELECTION DAY.

The proposed new sections reported from the Committee on Suffrage, etc., providing for holding the State Election upon the day of the Presidential and Congressional election in November, and fixing the third Friday of March as the day for the Spring elections throughout the State, having been adopted in Committee of the Whole, now came up on the second reading. After considerable discussion and various amendments, which were defeated, the section, as adopted in Committee of the Whole, was passed.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1873.

LOCAL OPTION FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

From the citizens of Blair county was presented a petition asking for the enactment of "local option" laws.

ABOLITION OF STATE MERCHANDISE INSPECTORS.

From the Commercial Exchange, through Mr. J. Price Wetherill, was received a memorial asking for the abolition of all State Inspectors of Merchandise.

PRIVATE BEQUESTS.

The following communication was read:

"*To the President and Members of the Constitutional Convention*—GENTLEMEN: I ask your attention (if within your province) to have a law passed prohibiting the publication of the *private* bequest and private terms of any one's will except by parties interested in the will.

"In this day's Philadelphia *Inquirer* the private bequests in the wills of the late John A. Brown and Washington Butcher are published. It is a great invasion of private rights. With much respect, yours, J. FISHER LEAMING."

THE PARDONING POWER.

A memorial was presented from the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, setting forth the bad policy of vesting the pardoning power in the Executive of the State. Having investigated the subject, the Society comes to the conclusion that the system practiced in New Jersey was preferable to any other, the Governor, Chancellor and Judges of the Supreme Court forming a Board of Pardons, and it recommends that the Convention should imitate New Jersey in the matter of pardons.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

A memorial was presented signed by a large number of women, setting forth that "all just governments derived their powers from the consent of the governed," and that taxation without representation is anti-republican, and that the Convention so amend the Constitution of the State as to secure to women the exercise of suffrage.

Mr. J. P. Wetherill presented a number of memorials of like import.

MILITARY AT ELECTIONS.

By Mr. Hopkins—That the 5th section of the 9th article of the Constitution shall be amended to read "That elections shall be free and equal," and electors shall not be controlled or intimidated on election day by the presence of military, either State or National.

LAW OF LIBEL.

By Mr. Corson—Amending article 9, section 7, so that at the end thereof it shall continue as follows: And no conviction shall be allowed except upon positive proof of personal malice on the part of the publisher of the alleged libel.

INFORMATION WANTED.

By Mr. MacVeagh—*Resolved*, That the chief clerk be instructed to address a letter to the Prothonotary of each city and county of this State, requesting them to furnish to the Convention the number of civil causes at issue on their respective dockets and a copy of the last trial lists in their respective Courts, showing the date when such trial list was called, the date of the issuing of the original writ in each case thereon, and the number of cases actually tried, and that the clerk report the replies to the Convention, arranging the counties in alphabetical order; and that a like return be requested from the Prothonotary of each district of the Supreme Court, and of each District Court in this State.

Mr. Worrell moved to amend, "and that the Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions shall certify the number of returns, to each term, made within the last two years, and the disposition made of each return by the Grand Jury and the Court."

The whole subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

By Mr. Bear—That all elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote *viva voce*. Each ballot shall have written or printed upon it the name of the office to be filled, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates for such office for which the elector wishes to vote, and nothing else; but no ballot shall have upon it the name of more than one office, nor the names of candidates for more than one office.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1873.

After the reading of the Journal, a paper relative to compulsory education was presented.

A petition was presented from the people of Wyoming county asking for the insertion of a local option clause.

By Mr. Gibson: That in case the Committee on the Judiciary report in favor of the election of Judges by the people, and the same is approved by this Convention, that the said election of Judges shall be held at the time of holding the spring elections, and not on the day of the general election.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By Mr. McMurray—That no Fire Insurance Company shall be incorporated in this State with less than $300,000 *bona fide* paid up capital—Mutual Companies excepted—nor shall any foreign Fire Insurance Company be admitted to do business in this State, unless it shall have at least $500,000 *bona fide* cash assets.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE—MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Buckalew called for the question on minority report to the Committee on Legislature.

By Mr. Miles—*To the President and Members of the Constitutional Convention*—GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, members of the Legislature, respectfully dissent from the majority report of said committee, so far as relates to the biennial session of the Legislature.

Their report radically changes the time of meeting of the law-making power of the State as it has existed since the foundation of the State Government. It is contrary to the policy pursued by a large majority of our sister States, the Legislatures of twenty-three of them holding their sessions annually.

In our opinion there are many reasons why our Legislature should meet annually that do not apply to any other State. No State in the Union has so great and diversified interests as has Pennsylvania. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have been cited as instances whose Legislatures meet only once in two years.

Those States, in the main, are purely agricultural. General laws can easily be framed to suit the wants of the people. They have none of our coal, iron, oil, and a great variety of other interests that are peculiar to Pennsylvania.

Ours as an agricultural State is second to none of them, besides producing more coal, iron, and oil than the balance of the Union, to say nothing of her ten thousand miles of railroads, and the manufacturing and commercial interests of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other great and rapidly growing cities of the Commonwealth. If it were necessary formerly to hold annual sessions when we had a population of 300,000, is it not quite as necessary when we have a population of nearly four millions?

It may be answered that when local and special legislation is prevented by Constitutional enactment, the work of the Legislature will be greatly reduced, and there will be no necessity of meeting oftener than once in every two years. Suppose local legislation is prohibited, the wants of the people will remain the same. What they now obtain by *special* they will then require by *general law*. We take it for granted that local and special legislation will be prohibited by the Convention.

When our work shall have been ratified by the people, what will then be our condition? There are but few general laws in the State under and in pursuance of which a dollar can be safely invested in any of our great material interests. True, we have an act that is called a "general railroad law." But under it not a dollar has ever been invested; not a foot of road has ever been built, nor do we believe there ever will be.

Its provisions are so clogged with limitations and conditions that it beautifully illustrates the doctrine of "how not to do it." Then we have a general mining and manufacturing law, but it seems to have been drawn with a view of preventing persons of small capital from accepting its provisions. So far as your committee know it has remained practically a dead letter upon the statutes of the State. Heretofore men of small means, when they have associated themselves together for the purpose of pursuing any kind of business have generally gone to the Legislature for a grant for doing the same. In the future everything will be done by general law. No special privileges are to be granted. Can any member of this Convention tell how long it will take to devise general laws that will subserve the interests of our four millions of people, and effectually develop our agricultural, lumber, coal, iron, oil, railroad, commercial and manufacturing, and the great variety of other interests that are peculiar to our people and State, and which need the aid of the law-making power for their development and protection? No man to-day can tell what will be our needs in the future, and if the Legislature is prohibited from enacting local and special laws, there will be a greater need of annual sessions than heretofore.

If the report of the Committee in regard to biennial sessions is adopted, we will find ourselves in the condition of having prohibited the Legislature from giving us any special relief, and then by Constitutional enactment of having prevented that body from aiding us by general law oftener than once in two years.

[Signed] JEROME B. NILES,
D. N. WHITE,
GEO. F. HORTON.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Fire at Greenville—The Town Nearly Destroyed—Over Thirty Buildings Burned—Loss $80,000.

The Greenville *Advance*, extra, contains the following particulars of the destructive fire which visited that place on Wednesday last:

"Greenville has at last been visited with a terribly destructive fire. On Wednesday evening at ten o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded through our streets, and flame and smoke began issuing from rear of buildings on the south side of Main street occupied by Stinsons Reznor & Co's. Flour and Feed store and Dry Goods and Millinery establishment of T. J. Brundage, in one of whose establishments the fire originated—no one seems to know which. A brisk south wind was blowing at the time, and the devouring flames spread with astonishing rapidity. The two buildings named, together with all others on the same side of the street between the wholesale grocery house of Achre & Bright on the west, to the Merchants' Block on the east, were entirely consumed as well as everything in the rear of these buildings except two small warehouses, back to the first alley.

"Crossing Main street every building from the Hardware store of Dickey & Boles on the West, to the dwelling of John Ramsey on the East, back to the first Alley, was totally destroyed.

"North of this alley and between it and Shenango street, S. L. Hendrickson's barn and wash house, Mrs. Boles' wash house, Dickey & Boles' tin shop, S. C. Dickey's dwelling, barn, and D. B. Packard's stable were destroyed. North of Shenango street the residence of John E. Hull caught from a flying ember before any other building near to it was on fire, and burned like a tinder box, before much on the second story was saved. From this house the barns of Wm. McMillen caught and were soon in ashes, and here the flames expended their force in this direction and stopped. The Presbyterian church, by vigorous efforts was saved in a slightly damaged condition.

"At half past ten a telegram was sent to Meadville for assistance. At about three o'clock, the Chief Engineer reported with three engines. At this time the wind was blowing briskly from the southwest and threatened to drive the fire through the furniture establishment of John Thompson to Mercer street. The engine commenced playing upon it at once, and in less than twenty minutes had gained a decided victory over it at that point. By 4 P. M. the fire was under control.

"The total loss may be stated at thirty-two buildings, viz.: twenty-two stores and shops, six dwellings, one hotel, one office, and four barns, besides some half dozen dwellings on the second story of business houses—an aggregate—goods, furniture, &c., included, of $80,000, on which there is an insurance of about $44,000 showing an absolute loss to our citizens of some $33,000. The incidental losses to our business men will be of course heavy, but we have only to say, cheer up. Two years hence more than all our losses will be made up. Let there be a disposition to bear each others burdens, and all will be well."

A LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

Nettie Whaley, a little six old daughter of John Whaley, met a terrible death on Thursday evening last. She met with two other children, who had been out playing, and becoming cold, went into the house to get warm, taking position in front of a bright fire, which was burning in an open coal stove. The others had retired from before the front of the stove, when the clothes of the unfortunate little victim took fire, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. Her older sister raised an alarm, but before aid reached them, her clothes had all been burned to ashes, and her body to a charred mass, terrible to behold. In that horrible condition she lived about three hours, when death put an end to her suffering. Mrs. Whaley had gone down street on an errand, and the three children were the only ones in the house at the time.

THE product of gold and silver last year in America was $100,000,000; in Europe, $29,000,000; in Asia, $19,000,000; in Australia, $61,000,000; in New Zealand, $10,000,000; in Africa, $6,000,000; in other countries, $3,000,000; total, $228,000,000. Of this $171,000,000 was in gold. The annual product of gold and silver at other periods is as follows:

In the year 14	$5,000,000
In the year 500	3,000,000
In the year 1000	1,000,000
In the year 1495	250,000
In the year 1600	11,000,000
In the year 1700	22,000,000
In the year 1800	52,000,000
In the year 1843	73,000,000
In the year 1850	135,000,000
In the year 1853	285,000,000

The gold and silver product of the world to date is stated to be $28,412,000,000, the gold being in excess of the silver about two billions.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1873.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

President Grant has issued the following:

Washington, D. C., January 17.—By the President.—Whereas, It has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that many persons holding civil office by appointment from him, or otherwise under the Constitution and laws of the United States while holding Federal positions, except offices under the authority of the States and Territories in which they reside, or of municipal corporations under charters and ordinances of such corporations thereby assuming the duties of the State, Territorial, or municipal office at the same time they are charged with the duties of the civil office held under the Federal authority; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed with few exceptions the holding of two such offices by the same person is incompatible with the due and faithful discharge of the duties of either office; that it frequently gives rise to great inconvenience and often results in detriment to the public service, and moreover is not in harmony with the genius of the Government—in view of these premises, therefore the President has deemed it proper thus and hereby to give public notice, that from and after the fourth day of March, A. D. 1873, except as herein specified, persons holding any Federal or civil office by appointment under the consitution and laws of the United States will be expected while holding such office not to hold any under any State or Territorial government or under charter or ordinances of any municipal corporations and further that except as herein noted the continued holding of any such State, Territorial or municipal office whether elective or by appointment by any person holding civil office as aforesaid under the Government of the United States, other than judicial offices under the Constitution of the United States, will be deemed a vacation of the federal office held by such person and will be taken, and will be treated as a resignation by such Federal officers, of his commission or appointment in the service of the United States. The offices of Justices of Peace, of Notaries Public, Commissioners to take acknowledgement of deeds, of bail or administer oaths shall not be deemed within the provisions of this order, and are excepted from its operation, and may be held by Federal officers. The appointment of Deputy Marshal of the United States may be conferred upon the sheriff, and deputy sheriff and deputy postmaster, the emoluments of whose office will not exceed six hundred dollars per annum, are also excepted from the operations of this order, and may accept and hold appointments under the State, Territorial or Municipal authority, provided the same be found not to interfere with the discharge of their duties as postmaster, heads of departments; and the officers of the Government who have the appointment of subordinate officers, are required to take notice of this order and to see to the enforcement of its provisions, and terms within the sphere of their respective departments or offices and as relates to the several appointments under them.

Respectfully by order of the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

HARPER'S FERRY.

The Government appears to have been unfortunate in its sale of the famous arsenal and grounds at Harper's Ferry. The purchasers are endeavoring to secure the passage of an act relieving them from payment of the balance due. According to an adverse report made by the House Military Committee, it appears that the arsenal site and adjoining grounds, with the dams across the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, were sold in December, 1869, for the aggregate sum of $297,803.50.

The sales were made entirely on credit, and only $5,686 have been paid by the purchasers. Profits are derived by those holding a portion of this property, on which there have not paid any portion of the purchase money. On one tract there were large deposits of iron ore, which is now being dug and sold by those asking postponement of purchase money. So also with the purchases of the ferry and of lots with buildings on them. The Committee say the purchasers have three years on which to improve or make sales.

They have done nothing, nor even paid for that portion, of the property from whom which profits are derived. The Committee recommend they be not relieved and the purchase money be promptly collected.

According a report of the House Military Committee, the Government is now paying ground rent for a number of the post it occupies in Texas. Only one—Fort Austin, is on ground owned by the United States. Twelve others are on leased lands. The Fort Bliss land rents at $25 per acre. 100 acres in all. Fort Clark costs $50 per month. The total annual rental paid at present is $6,660.

PITTSBURGH GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

General Negley made an argument to-day before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in favor of the bill making an appropriation for a site for new public buildings in Pittsburgh for the Government. The Chairman of the Committee seemed prejudiced against the appropriation, and said he thought the amount too large and that Pittsburgh should provide a site.

General Negley will continue to press the matter.

He, also with Dr. Woodworth, supervising surgeon of the marine hospital called in the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, and argued in favor of an appropriation for a new marine hospital at Pittsburgh.

POSTAGE TO BE REDUCED.

The House Postoffice Committee to-day unanimously authorized General Farnsworth, the Chairman to prepare a bill to reduce the postage to two cents, and require payment on all printed matter except on weekly papers circulating in the counties where they are printed—these to be unaffected by the proposed bill. The estimate for the Postoffice Department shows that $1,300,000 are annually lost on account of postage on printed matter being uncollected or confiscated by Postmasters.

NIAGARA FALLS.

A correspondent of the Smithsonian Institute, who has spent considerable time in investigation of the subject, in answer to a remark by Prof. Henry, that "the immense water power at Niagara Falls may in the progress of practical science be applied to the purpose of industry," states that by the "last census there are 51,071 water wheels in operation in American manufacturing establishments, giving a power of 1,130,416 horses, while Niagra Falls gives a power of 11,363,360 horses."

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Six hundred and fifty new claims were filed before the Southern Claims Commission during December, 350 during the first half of the present month, making 18,700 filed in all since March 1871; of which about 2,700 have been reported to Congress for payment or disallowance, leaving 1,600 yet to be decided and reported in addition to such other claims as may be filed within the limit fixed by law.

CHEAP WINE.

The representatives of the manufacturers of imitation champagne wines, who have just been heard before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in favor of an exemption from the tax of ten and twenty cents on pints and quarts respectively, will, it is reported, secure such exemption under section 48 of the amended Internal Revenue laws, and a circular will be issued from the Bureau to that effect in a few days.

OUTSTANDING BONDS.

There is about $1,000,000 of bonds yet to come in under the call made by Secretary Boutwell when the $2,000,000 of new loan bonds were taken by the syndicate. The delay in receiving them is caused by the misunderstanding of the law by bondholders and even some National banks which continue to buy the bonds and pay the interest on them in face of the fact that the interest closed in December.

ALCOHOL FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Professor Agassiz called on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday, and requested him to recommend to Congress the passage of a bill allowing alcohol to be used free of duty, for scientific purposes, in scientific schools and other institutions of learning where this liquid is used in this way.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

The defeat of the Indian Territorial Oklahama bill in the House yesterday is a sad disappointment to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company as well as to a St. Louis delegation present urguing its passage.

RIVER AND CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Next Monday Gen. Negley will ask the House to assign some time for the consideration of the bills for the improvement of the Ohio river and the James river and Kanawha and Atlantic and Great Western canals.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1873.

MORE NAVAL SHIPS.

The efforts of the Secretary of the Navy to get additional naval ships at last looks as if they would prove successful. Mr. Cragin, the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, intends to push the bill for ten additional naval ships until it becomes a law, and he feels confident that it will become so this session. The Secretary of the Navy wants two or three of them to be built of iron, but it is not certain whether this will be done. The knowledge of the committee is to the effect that iron ships getting into warm latitudes foul very speedily, and therefore they are not as desirable as others. The wooden ships will be built in the Government ship yards, and should Secretary Robeson's proposition be carried out for iron ones they will be let out under contract.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

There is an expression in Congress among Western members in favor of making the Indian Commissioner responsible to the President alone. The proposition has not been publicly agitated, for fear the impression would be conveyed that Congress mistrusted the competency of the present Secretary of the Interior to administer the government of the Indian Bureau. As there is now a vacancy at the head of that Bureau, a bill will be immediately reported in the House to make the Commissioner responsible to the President if Secretary Delano would have no objections. He will be approached upon the subject on his return from Cuba.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN OUR COINAGE SYSTEM.

Great interest is felt here in official circles as well as Congress in behalf of the passage of a bill providing for a new system of coinage. Inasmuch as the subject of a return to specie payment is broached and calculated soon to be brought about, it is desired that our coin operations should be fixed upon a permanent basis. Senator Sherman will call up next week, as soon as bills on the calendar are disposed of, the bill upon this subject already reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT.

The statement printed that a circular will be issued from the Internal Revenue Bureau, in a few days, exempting imitation champagne wines from the tax of ten and twenty cents on pints and quarts, respectively, under section 48 of the amended internal revenue laws, is without foundation. In fact, Commissioner Douglass, I am requested to state, concedes nothing in this matter at present, and is not likely to do so at any time in the immediate future.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS FOR THE U. S. SENATE.

A gentleman from Adams county, Pennsylvania, who has been in Georgia during the past year, says that Alex. H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, has the inside track for the U. S. Senate, in the place of Mr. Hill, whose term expires March 7, 1873. The Legislature of Georgia is decidedly Democratic, and our Pennsylvania informant says that the legislators have already declared their preference for Stephens.

THE TAX ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

An effort is being made to get Congress to remove the tax from deposits in saving banks. Petitions to this effect are being gotten up in New York and other large cities; one will be introduced in the Senate in a few days. The tax on savings is asked to be taken off on the ground that it is a tax on the industrial interests and labor of the country, and inasmuch as the income tax has been abolished, the poor classes claim equal justice with the rich.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REVENUE OFFICIALS.

The Register of the Treasury has issued instructions requiring that hereafter custom officers shall make separate quarterly returns of the outstanding tonnage of iron vessels on such abstract forms now in use as may be proper, writing the word "iron" conspicuously at the head of the abstract, also in the indorsement on the back. That sufficient time may be given to insure accurate returns, these officers will make their first returns for the quarter ending March 31, 1873.

VISITORS FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday Senator Cutler, of Erie county; Representative Shortt, of Warren county, and the member of the Legislature from Crawford county, and others, paid a flying visit to the city, the Legislature at Harrisburg being adjourned over to Monday. They visited the Commissioner and First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and a number of other Pennsylvanians while here.

GERMAN READING FOR THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

A newsdealer of this city has been authorized to furnish the Soldiers' Home with a supply of newspapers and periodicals. As there are a number of Germans in the institution, it has been decided to furnish a portion of the reading matter in their native language, and copies of the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung* have been ordered for the purpose, and will be regularly supplied hereafter to the German readers of the Home.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The Secretary of the Navy has dispatched a telegraphic order that the steamer Guard be made ready to receive her cargo of goods for exhibition at the Vienna Exposition this week. Should there be a greater amount of goods than this vessel can carry, the second vessel, which is ready for sea, will be ordered to duty at once.

THE TREATY OF THE SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

Gen. Babcock, the President's private Secretary and the negotiator of the treaty under which San Domingo was to be annexed, thinks that the Atlantic steamships will, since the Samana Bay Company have got a foothold there touch there and thereby give additional commercial interest to the recent purchase. He says that the investment was an opportune one and certain to be profitable.

CONGRESS HESITATING TO LEGISLATE.

It is fully asserted among many members of Congress that not much of the funding legislation will become laws this session except the appropriation bills. The sense of Congress just at this time is that whenever there is a suspicion as to the propriety of legislation, members will fight shy of it, and it is thought that many just measures will suffer on this account.

AN OPINION ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, has been reported as in favor of a contraction of the currency. He says in so far as the press in his own State have asserted this, he desires the statement made that he is directly opposed to contraction, and that his views approve of an inflation of the currency to the utmost limit that will benefit the business interests of the country.

THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTOR GENERAL.

It is understood that the Committee on Commerce (Senate) will dispose of the nomination of Mr. J. Nimmo, Jr., to be Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, on Monday or Tuesday next. DIAMOND.

PERSONAL.

FROUDE'S wife is the daughter of Delane, editor of the London *Times*.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S signature is beautifully formed, with each letter clearly cut.

MR. J. G. THORP, father-in-law of Ole Bull, is a State Senator in Wisconsin.

A LADY in New York is a remarkable whistlerist, and accompanies the piano in that novel style of musical art.

MR. T. VAN HOOK, of North Carolina, was born in Orange county, lived in Caswell county, died in Perron county, and never moved.

A MISS BUTTERFIELD has sued a gentleman in London for attempting to poison her cats. What the result of the suit was has not yet transpired.

MRS. JOHN CURRIER, of Chillicothe, Ohio, recently had four children at a birth. Three died within a few hours, and the fourth is not expected to survive.

WILLIE CLARK, the poor foolish lad who recently placed obstructions on the Boston and Albany Railroad, to "see the cars jump," died on the 11th instant, a raving maniac.

MR. DISRAELI finds himself not only poor, but hopelessly in debt. His wife's immense fortune was settled on her for life only, and it now reverts to her children by her first marriage.

MR. ROBERT T. LINCOLN denies that his mother has presented to anybody the Bible presented to the late President by colored people of the South. He says she has no intention of parting with it.

A FEW days ago, Frances Peters, of Grasse Point, Kentucky, celebrated his 100th birth-day. One of his sons, a stripling, of seventy years, was present, and permitted to sit up with the visitors.

THE *World's* letter from Washington says: Miss Nellie Grant is winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" by her modest, unassuming manners, and is among the most, if not the most, popular young lady in Washington, because she makes no effort to attain popularity.

MRS CALVIN WOODS, of Augusta, Kentucky, made the heart of her husband leap for joy on the night of December 16th. When he returned to his fireside from his weary toil, three small additions of female babies were in the cradle. Mrs. Woods said they were his.

A DORCHESTER, Mass., woman has been three times married. Her first husband was Robb, the second Robbins, and the third Robbinson. The same door-plate has served for the whole three, but if she marries again, a silver plated bay window will have to be added for the other syllable.

A YOUNG lady of Bridgeport, Connecticut, recently nursed a friendless Frenchman through a severe attack of small-pox. When he got well he handed her a check for $50,000, which proved to be good. Sick Frenchmen are all the rage now. The girls, however, must remember that all Frenchmen have not got checks for $50,000.

DR. GULL, the English physician who did not save the life of Napoleon, first came into prominence through the successful treatment of the Prince of Wales through typhus fever, which came so near being fatal in the case of his royal highness. Sir Henry Hampton, another of the physicians who officiated at Napoleon's death-bed, is the most noted surgeon in England, while Dr. Conneau, the Emperor's private physician, long enjoyed the very highest medical standing in France.

HIS MAJESTY, King Victor Emmanuel, married on the 12th of April, 1242, Mary Adelaide Frances Rainer Elizabeth Clotilda, daughter of the Archduke Rainer, of Austria. This lady died, respected and beloved by the people, on the 20th of January, 1855, leaving four children. Prince Humbert, her second child and first son, was born on the 11th of March, in the year 1844. He is a gallant soldier, and reveres the memory of his mother. Since that period the King of Italy has pledged himself in marriage—morgantic, it is alleged—to the Countess Marifiori, a lady who has been promoted by his own favor. A proposal has been put forth just lately at the Italian Court to recognize publicly and solemnly the marriage of King Victor Emmanuel with the Countess, in which case that lady will become Queen of Italy. Signori Battazzi and Memabrea were favorable to the proposal, but it is opposed by Prince Humbert and members of the Government. If it should be carried out a change of Ministers will no doubt occur in Rome, with a very considerable amount of family scandal in the royal mansion.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1873.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The following is the full text of the act relating to Allegheny county officers' salaries, presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Ballantine, and to which reference has been heretofore made:

An Act equalizing the time of payment and mode of fixing compensation of the several officers of Allegheny county and clerks to same:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act, salaries payable to the different officers of Allegheny county and their clerks, shall be payable monthly; and the salaries of all the clerks in the different county offices shall be fixed in like manner as is specified in section nine of an act approved the sixth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled an act relating to the fees, salaries and duties of certain county officers in Allegheny county.

SEC. 2. The allowance of twenty-five (25) hundred dollars to the Treasurer of Allegheny county for hire, contained in section nine (9) of an act entitled An act supplementary to an act, relating to the County Treasurer, and prescribing further duties in Allegheny county, approved the eleventh day of March, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts not in conformity with this act be and they are hereby repealed.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was laid before the Legislature yesterday. During the year ending November 30, 1872, they paid off of the public debt, $2,476,326, leaving the total debt at the date specified, $27,476,326, but the assets in the Sinking Fund and the balance in the State Treasury reduce this to the comparatively (for such a State as Pennsylvania) insignificant sum of $16,521,039.03. This can be extinguished in ten years by the annual payment of a million and a half of dollars. The average annual payments during the last six years have been over one million eight hundred thousand dollars. These figures are not new, but they will bear repetition as showing the financial progress of our State. It is not so very long time since we had a debt of over forty millions, and Sidney Smith hurled his taunt of repudiation at Pennsylvania.

It is made the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to report annually what increase or modification of the revenue laws of the State may be made with safety. In this report just made, the Commissioners state that under existing laws sufficient revenues may be expected during the current year to meet the expenses of government and pay the interest and continue the gradual extinction of the State debt, on the supposition that the appropriations at this session will not differ materially from those of the past few years. The Commissioners believe a moderate and gradual reduction of taxes might be safely made. But, they add, it must be borne in mind that the Constitutional Convention will cost four or five hundred thousand dollars, and should the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in cases now pending therein, involving the right to collect from corporations taxes on gross receipts, on tonnage, and on loans be finally made against the State, the revenues of the Commonwealth will be thereby greatly impaired. In view of these considerations, the Commissioners suggest caution and moderation in the reduction of taxation, until the action of the Supreme Court at Washington, in the cases referred to, can be known. Should the discussion be in favor of the State, very considerable reductions, it is recommended, can and ought to be made.

The report is signed by Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer.

During the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November last, the receipts into the State Treasury from the sources of revenue above referred to, as being in litigation, were as follows:

Tax on gross receipts	$457,531 19
Tax on tonnage	502,875 34
Tax on loans	492,407 28

or over one million four hundred thousand dollars of the revenues of the State. If these sources of revenue should be lost, the recommendation of the Governor adopted to relieve manufacturing industries of the taxation, and the Constitutional Convention should add half a million to the expenses of the State, the balance sheet for the present fiscal year will hardly be as cheering as it was for the last.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

In the Governor's message the aggregate receipts into the State Treasury, and payments thereupon for the fiscal year are alone given, but I have obtained through the courtesy of Auditor General Allen, the annexed statement showing the prices of revenue and the object of expenditure:

Receipts in State Treasury for the Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1872.

1. Lands	$45,724 73
2. Auction commissions	26,973 52
3. Auction duties	19,430 45
4. Tax on bank dividends	3,048 85
5. Tax on bank stock	265,053 17
6. Tax on corporation stocks	1,308,025 25
7. Tax on personal property	561,316 12
8. Tax on loans	492,407 28
9. Tax on net earnings or income	348,048 50
10. Tax on gross receipts	457,531 19
11. Tax on enrolment of laws	30,080 00
12. Tax on logs	900 00
13. Tax on tonnage	502,875 34
14. Tax on coal	299,354 24
15. Commutation of tonnage tax	360,000 00
16. Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.	119,380 32
17. Tax on certain offices	20,770 56
18. Collateral inheritance tax	354,819 95
19. Tavern licenses	346,116 70
20. Retailers' licenses	424,941 83
21. Theatre, circus, &c., licenses	3,020 45
22. Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten pin alley licenses	7,064 59
23. Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses	42,316 81
24. Pedlers' licenses	2,679 61
25. Brokers' licenses	5,335 75
26. Patent medicine licenses	1,112 00
27. Distillery and brewery licenses	5,821 45
28. Millers' licenses	641 16
29. Foreign insurance companies	351,396 08
30. Premiums on charters	101,584 71
31. Pamphlet laws	510 20
32. Escheats	6,858 59
33. Dividends on bridge stocks	240 00
34. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bond No. 17, redeemed	100,000 00
35. Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
36. Refunded cash	4,938 05
37. Fees of the public offices	5,801 00
38. Sales of public property	19,343 76
39. Agricultural college land script	410,290 50
40. Cases of conscience	880 00
41. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, interest on bonds	87,500 00
42. Accrued interest	4,204 31
	$7,148,637 45
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1871	1,476,808 59
	8,625,446 04

Payments Out of State Treasury for Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1872.

1. Expenses of the Government	$956,211 66
2. Military expenses, ordinary	7,201 00
3. Military expenses, act of April 16, 1862	706 24
4. Military expenses, act of April 22, 1863	12,137 06
5. Military expenses, act of March 2, 1872	263 34
6. Military expenses, act of March 28, 1872	103 30
7. Military expenses, act of April 4, 1872	1,261 00
8. Military expenses, act of April 9, 1872	450 23
9. Pensions and Gratuities	54,851 11
10. Charitable Institutions	441,527 10
11. Soldiers' Orphans Schools	471,986 41
12. Common Schools	667,191 50
13. Penn'a State Ag'l Society	2,000 00
14. Amendments to the Constitution	10,900 96
15. Comm'rs of Sinking Fund, viz: Loans, &c., redeemed $2,476,288 50; Other payments 34,884 37	2,511,172 87
16. Interest on Loans	1,706,632 88
17. Damages and old claims	13,670 23
18. Harbor Master, Philadelphia	1,874 99
19. Port Warden, Philadelphia	2,500 00
20. Inspectors of coal mines	24,775 03
21. State Library	6,550 00
22. Public Buildings and Grounds	29,636 64
23. Houses of Refuge	71,990 00
24. Penitentiaries	58,324 30
25. Escheats	7,459 34
26. Counsel fees and commissions	8,332 22
27. Special commissioners	2,619 57
28. Commissions to adjust claims in border counties	7,945 19
29. Mercantile Appraisers	1,784 79
30. Luzerne County Riots	538 34
31. Board of Public Charities	5,943 18
32. Revenue Commissioners	1,800 00
33. Centennial Committee	6,325 31
34. County Surveyors	1,960 00
35. Miscellaneous	45,074 64
	$7,142,990 43
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1872	1,482,445 61
	$8,625,446 04

Compared with the receipts into the State Treasury for the previous fiscal year, the above shows a small increase in the receipts from taxes on corporation stocks, personal property, coal, tonnage, gross receipts, collateral inheritance, foreign insurance companies, tavern licenses, and some other items. There is a slight falling off in the recipts from taxes on lands, auction duties, bank stock, on loans, and retailers' licenses. In expenses of government there is a falling off for the last fiscal year over the previous one of about seventy thousand dollars, and an increase in the appropriations for charitable institutions and common schools, to which no objection can be made—otherwise there is little difference in the receipts or expenditures of the two years.

FREE TRADE IN MONEY.

The question of the repeal of the usury laws of the State will be brought before the Legislature early this session, with some prospect of success. The tendency of the times is all that way and we are bound to come to it sooner or later. The law on the subject is as obsolete and little regarded as some of the old colonial statutes; those against profanity and traveling on Sunday, for instance. Some bank charters have already been presented, and others are ready to be offered, exempting particular banks from the operations of the law, and authorizing them to trade in money as freely as the farmer does in corn or wheat, or the merchant in calico or broad cloth. But this is not the way to meet the question as to exempt certain institutions from the law while applying it to others, and the people of the State generally, is manifestly unjust. Let the whole system be wiped out. Of course there will be the usual cry of demagogues against it, as well as the opposition of sincere people whose ideas are those of generations past. The former can well be disregarded, and the latter met by arguments and facts. It would be a good plan to refer the subject in the Legislature to a special Committee of able members not afraid to meet the question, and let them investigate and report how absolutely the law is a dead letter, how it embarrasses legitimate business operations and prevents capital from seeking investment, and to what extent it keeps up the rates of interest, by declaring four-fifths of the transactions in lending money illegal and subjecting the parties to penalties. It would be interesting in this connection to get the evidence of the cashiers of the banking institutions of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other cities, showing what proportion of their loans are made on the basis of the legal six per cent. Such an exhibit has been obtained in some of the States, and has proved an effective argument for the opponents of usury laws, with those who discard theories and want solid facts. There is danger also that the States around us, especially Ohio and New York, will repeal their usury laws this winter, and thus attract capital from our own State to where it will find a free market. ARCTIC.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INTIMATIONS.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

Sweet Peace that o'er my spirit now
Waves your soft wings, as though in love,
From what serene abode art thou?
What star-beam follow'd from above?
Ah, wilt it be when I'll depart
From Life's lone shores and stormy bound,
Thou will be more than now thou art
Growing as age on age goes round?

Silent I gaze as one that hears
Some unknown voice in woodland lone,—
Solemn I dream, as one that nears
Some lone and wave-worn shore unknown.
Oh, why should thus, old Time, grow bright,
As gates seem fair, through which we pass
To some grand city's gorgeous light—
Some splendor in imposing mass.

Where is Life's mirror, if the soul
Hath not the power to hold the dream?
If from its fair face all hath stole
That could reflect the heavenly beam?
Oh! tell me not no gem can lie
In lonely caves unseen by men!
Oh! tell me not no saint goes by
But those well-flatter'd now and then!

The drop of rain—so small in sphere
Can hold electric power within;—
The pearly beauty of one tear
May shine beyond this world of sin!
Oh! self-reliant—brave in time,—
Brave in the trust surmounting scorn,
Thou hearest tones—are they the chime
Of bells beyond the gate of morn?
PITTSBURGH, PA., 1873.

STATE NEWS.

JOHN F. DONALDSON, the Prothonotary of Tioga county, Pa., has retired after holding the office for thirty-three years.

A FIRE occurred in the house of George W. Cover, of Monroe, Fayette county, last Monday night, early in the evening, which destroyed a considerable quantity of household goods, and burned the floor out of one of the rooms and one end of the building.

WILLIAM BUSH, a resident of Oliver township, Jefferson county, fell from the loft, lighting upon the barn floor, on Friday of last week, fracturing his skull, from which death ensued about twenty-four hours afterward. Mr. Bush was about fifty years old, and an old resident of Oliver township.

THE Uniontown *Standard* says an extraordinary case of a child being very nearly buried alive has lately come under our notice. Here is the mother's story: When the child was young he was very sickly, and continued so for some time. During this sickness they supposed the child dead, three different times, and, according to custom, had his grave dug three times. Every time the child came to, and now is a hearty looking lad.

MR. JOHN MCINTOSH, of Washington township, Jefferson county, closed a most eventful life on Saturday, December 28th, 1872, in his 78th year. He was the first settler in the Beechwoods district, having carried his provisions and outfit to his present property from Luthersburg over an unbroken path upon his back, sleeping upon the snow until his first rude shanty was erected. He lived to see the forest disappear and his neighborhood become one of the most prosperous in all the surrounding country.

A MAN named Vaughn and a woman named Kuhn, both of Altoona, have got themselves into the Hollidaysburg jail on charges of adultery and desertion, preferred by their respective partners in wedlock, simply because they mistook each other for man and wife about a month and a half ago, and went all the way to Philadelphia, where they boarded and lodged together until Vaughn's watch, coat and last shirt and nearly all the wearing apparel of his festive companion, who, by the way, took an infant in arms with her, had been pawned to liquidate their current expenses.

JOHN MALONE, one of the prisoners confined in the jail at Butler, on last Thursday night made an attempt to escape therefrom. He succeeded in getting up through and on the roof, as other prisoners have done. It seems he used a kind of rope, made of the bed clothing. But in the attempt to get from the roof of the building, the rope broke, or by some means he fell a distance of about *twenty-five feet*, and is severely injured; a leg being badly broken. As soon as found he was taken into the Sheriff's house, a doctor sent for, and every care taken of him possible. Malone looks to be a man of near sixty years of age, is heavy set, and, from the distance he fell, the wonder is he was not killed.—*Butler Citizen*.

THE St. Mary's *Gazette* of the 9th says: "On Sunday evening last our citizens were called upon to witness a most horrible scene. About half-past nine o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded on our streets, caused by the fiery flames issuing from a tenement house belonging to Mr. Joseph Wilhelm, and occupied by a woman named Julia Buckley. Our citizens generally rushed to the scene of the fire. The first person who arrived on the ground found the woman on the outside of the building, having, it is supposed, just returned home. She informed the people that her three children were in the burning building. The door was immediately broken open, when the flames and smoke burst out in all its fury, and drove the would-be rescuers of the children back. They then went to the rear of the house and cut a hole through the weather-boarding, and the fire-hooks attempted the rescue of the bodies of the children, who were now almost literally consumed by the fire. They succeeded in dragging out the remains of one of the children, the other two being so nearly consumed that the hook would take no hold on the body. They were entirely consumed; not even a bone remained.

OHIO NEWS.

THE firm of Pelham & Carey, of Xenia, has failed with liabilities that exceed $70,000.

THE total amount of compensation paid to county officers in Ohio, last year, was $1,174,470.

A YOUNG child of Owen Roberts, living near Columbus, was burned to death on Friday, while its mother was absent from home.

ARTHUR C. HAY, clerk of the Mayor of Dayton, was arrested on Thursday for robbing the safe of three watches and a revolver.

THE contract for the erection of the county infirmary of Franklin county has been awarded to Columbus contractors at $189,279.48.

MRS. HELFRICH, whose husband and daughter were killed on the Short Line, at Dayton, last week, proposes to sue the company for $50,000 damages.

THE Ohio Wrought Iron Fence Company, of Kenton, Hardin county, with a capital stock of $20,000, has filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State.

AT Georgetown, on the 2d inst., A. C. Baley, while temporarily insane, placed the muzzle of his shot gun in his mouth, pulled the trigger with his toe and blew off the top of his head.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway, held in Zanesville last Thursday, the lease of that road to the Pan Handle Railroad Company was unanimously ratified.

ANNIE, a little daughter of Mr. Rox, residing on one Mr. Henry Blandy's farm, near Zanesville, aged six years, while standing near the grate, one day last week, was shockingly burned by her clothes taking fire, from the effects of which she died on the 2d inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE entire product of the lead mines in Wisconsin since they were first opened is estimated at nearly $300,000,000.

ST. PAUL papers say that the damage to the crops and fruit trees and loss of stock by reason of the late cold snap will amount to millions in Minnesota.

A BRIDGEPORT, Conn., man lately ate three and a half pounds of eels at a sitting, and his friends have to watch him to prevent his slipping into the sound.

JOHN EARLY, his two children and a span of horses were drowned in the river in Jefferson county, Wis., by the breaking of the ice on which the horses ran, last week.

CORRESPONDENTS who write glowing letters from San Diego should not forget in mentioning that flourishing city how much its incentive to loveliness is owing to fleas.

A CINCINNATI lover has been discarded by his affianced million heiress for treading on her pet cat's tail. He vowed it was an accident, but she insisted it was done on poor-puss.

THE details of Mrs. Lydia Sherman's confession make ten columns, and show that she not only murdered eight persons of her own family, but that two other relatives lost their lives through her.

THE laws still require the use of stamps upon checks, matches and certain proprietary articles, patent medicines, perfumery, &c., and a movement has been made at Washington to procure their repeal.

A TELEGRAM from Rome says that the Pope told some visitors yesterday that he believed the bodies of the Apostles Phillip and James were discovered on Wednesday last in the Church of the Apostles.

THE lion which has been stalking about Taos, Mo., snapping up dogs, hogs, sheep and babies, has at last been done for by a party of fifty men. He proved to be a genuine African weighing 700 pounds.

THE movement against the Infallibility dogma gains strength and coherence throughout Switzerland. In almost every district of importance Liberal Catholic Societies are either in existence or in process of formation.

CHISELHURST, famous as the spot where Louis Napoleon found refuge after his downfall, and where he died, is a parish in the county of Kent, eleven miles southeast from London. William Camden, the famous British antiquarian, died within its boundaries.

AT Peoria, Ill., a cow broke into the parlor of a house during the absence of the human occupants, who found, upon their return, old brindle standing in front of a mirror, chewing her cud, and dusting the piano with her tail at short intervals.

A GENTLEMAN in Lancaster, Pa., has a horse that takes his children to school in the morning, returning home driverless, and at night returns for them in the same way, rubbing his nose against the window pane to indicate his presence. He is ahead of "Mary's little lamb."

THE epitaphs of Dakota papers are most pathetic. Jim Barrett had been shoveling snow, from which he caught a bad cold, which turned into fever. The fever settled Jim's mundane affairs, and a local paper says most affectingly, in his obituary, "He won't have to shovel snow in the country he has gone to."

THEY advertise Marshal's sales in Tennessee by a written notice tacked to the Court-house door for economy. At a recent sale the Marshal found himself auctioneer, clerk and the public. Representing the State he bought the property in. People now-a-days look in the newspapers for advertisements.

THE number of Brigham Young's wives, according to Miss Sarah Alexander, late of Utah, who is lecturing in the West, has been greatly overestimated. The president solaces his loneliness with twenty-five sealed to him for time, besides a large bevy of others who by some peculiar process are supposed to be sealed to him for eternity.

AN Arab surgeon has been created a Pacha and rewarded with a fee of $5,000 for curing the mother of the Egyptian Khedive. And still, the practice of medicine and surgery there has its drawbacks, for if the old woman had died, instead of being made a "Pacha," he would have been packed in a sack and thrown into the Khedive's goose-pond.

THE revival of the Goat Island Central Pacific subsidy in Congress has had the effect to scare the San Francisco Supervisors into a "willingness to grant" to the rich Central Pacific Railroad men a large tract of land on the water front of that city, if the railway men will withdraw the "Goat Island" scheme, and make San Francisco the permanent terminus of the road.

THE Genesee *Republican* of the 3d says: "We have recently examined a sample of sugar by Mr. Giles Porter, made from corn, which promises to come into general use. The sample shown us was a lump of unrefined, light-colored sugar, with a pleasant flavor, differing somewhat from our ordinary kinds, possessing a larger per cent. of alcohol, and on the whole a really excellent article of sweetening."

ILLINOIS is the greatest corn growing State in the Union. In 1871 Illinois produced $203,000,000 bushels, Iowa and Ohio each 100,000,000 bushels, Missouri 87,000,000, and Indiana 79,000,000 bushels. The number of acres of land planted in corn in Illinois is nearly 5,500,000. This is twice as much as any other State. Illinois, then, raising more corn than any other State, and not being able to get anything for it, is the worst off.

THE Yorkshire *Extra Post* reports an inquest at Churwell, near Leeds, on the body of a man named Mitchell, who lost his life in a most horrible manner on Saturday night. While in a state of intoxication he tried to get into a hut or house, by making his way down the chimney. A fire was burning below, and he appeared to have stuck fast in the aperture, and was thus burned to death. Hardly anything but the skeleton remained when the body was found on Sunday morning.

CASES of a singular and fatal disease have occurred at Logan, in Cache Co., Utah. The patient is attacked by a pain in the left knee; the leg below the knee, down to the toes, becomes much swollen, hardened and red; the pain then abates; the swelling recommences above the knee, and extends up to the body, when inflammation seizes the bowels and the patient soon dies. Three cases of this disease have occurred; and the medical man, who has had forty year's practice, says he has never known anything like it before.

MRS. REHSTEINER, wife of the pastor of the German Lutheran church at Richmond, Indiana, was severely whipped by him the other day. A reporter interviewed the abused lady, and learned from her own lips, that her husband, on the 27th of last month, while she was taking a bath, came into the room and whipped her on her nude person with a carriage whip, until she was literally covered with welts and scars; and that he again attempted to chastise her in the same manner last Saturday night after she had retired. He was arrested and fined $129.40.

A SINGULAR death is reported from Ellsworth, Maine—that of Mary A. Nason, nineteen years of age, who died in convulsions on Thursday of last week, while she was at a friend's house preparing for her wedding on Saturday. Among her things was found a four ounce bottle half full of the oil of cedar, and a large quantity of the poison was found in her stomach, but the druggist from whose store the bottle seems to have come can not remember to have sold any of the article lately, nor does any motive appear for the girl's poisoning at her own hands or another's.

THE heaviest corn crop ever grown in the United States was that of last year, which the Agricultural Report states at the huge total of 1,100,000,000 bushels. Not only is this the largest crop but it is said to be corn of better quality and of greater intrinsic value than usual. Iowa was the banner corn growing State, her average being nearly forty-one bushels an acre. Unfortunately for some of those who would like to have the Iowa corn, it takes the price of four bushels of said corn to get one bushel to the Atlantic markets. This is one of the reasons why some people are demanding cheaper transportation between the West and the East.

WE read of an elopement remarkable for some of its particulars, which has just agitated Newton, Mass. A young married man named Train had in his employ a young woman, Miss Norris, with whom he fell in love. The pair determined to elope during the absence of Mrs. Train. The trunks were nearly packed; the carriage was at the door; everything, in short, was about ready for the guilty flight, when, in the most provoking manner, the injured wife made her appearance. But the wicked husband was equal to the emergency. He unblushingly avowed his purpose of flying with Miss Norris, and, in order to make things pleasant, locked his wife up until he had finished packing, when the guilty couple drove away to the station, and thence vanished into infinite space, with a good deal of borrowed money. The last mentioned fact has stimulated pursuit, and there is some hope that Train may be caught and served as he served his unfortunate wife. Such is the story as we find it, and an odd one it is. We have heard of locking up to prevent an elopement, but never before of a locking up to promote one.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.---NO. 18.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Soldiers Public Land Bounty Bill.

CIGAR MAKING STATISTICS.

The Proposed New State of Deseret.

COST OF SENATE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Pottowatamie Indian Claim.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE COTTON TAX.

The Kansas Election Bribery Case.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION

Legislation on the Negotiation of Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1873.

CIGAR MAKING.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has just prepared an exhibit, which shows the number of cigar manufacturers in each State and Territory, the number of employes and the amount of bonds given in each State, as well as the number of manufacturers in fifty of the principal cities of the Union. In Pennsylvania, the cigar manufacturers number 2,796; the employes, 12,858; and the amount of bonds given is $2,683,800. New Jersey manufacturers 558; employes 2,175; amount of bonds $496,500. Of the principal cities the following are given: Philadelphia manufacturers 701; Pittsburgh 65; Allegheny 51; Scranton 6; Reading 56. In New Jersey: Newark 133; Jersey City 76; Paterson 13.

The whole number of manufacturers in the United States is 12,300; number of employes 71,491; amount of bonds $16,044,900.

THE SENATOR ELECT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Congress has been accused of delinquency in not ordering an investigation into the alleged bribery charges by which Patterson, of North Carolina, was elected to the United States Senate. The facts are that the present Senate has no power in the premises, Patterson having been elected to the Senate for the term commencing on the fourth of March, 1873, at which time it will be known what action will be taken upon his credentials.

SENATE INVESTIGATION.

The cost of the investigation into the case in which the election of Caldwell to the United States Senate is alleged to have been brought about by bribery, as well as the investigation of a similar charge against Powell Clayton, United States Senator from Arkansas, has cost the Government $10,000. The amount appropriated to meet the expenses attendant upon the investigation into the New Orleans troubles is $20,000, but the amount, it is said, will prove insufficient, so that the Senate investigation this session, it is estimated, will not fall far short of $50,000.

A HEAVY SUIT FOR GOVERNMENT TAXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday ordered that suit be brought against the New York & Erie Railroad Company for the payment of taxes due the Government on sterling bonds, to the amount of about $64,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEES.

The next two levees to be given by the President will occur on Wednesday, the 29th instant, and the 12th proximo, from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Yesterday Senator Ramsey, Wright, Edmunds, Boreman, Hamlin and Spencer, the Secretary of War, Postmaster General, Representatives Dawes, Negley and Averill, Paul Sirobach, Sheriff of Montgomery, Ala., Hon. John Cressna, of Penna., and a few others, saw the President.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The City National Bank, of Griffin, Ga., is authorized to organize with a capital of $50,000.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE COTTON TAX.

The question as to the constitutionality of the cotton tax is much debated. It will be remembered that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon which its constitutionality is based, was made by a divided court, that is, one-half for and the other half against; such a decision sustains the opinion of the court below, but can only be made applicable to that one case in question. The Government is very well satisfied with the matter as it now stands, and that is that the tax was constitutional, and now if those who are clamoring so loud for a refund of the tax desire to settle the matter on a permanent basis, let them put up a test case and get the decision of a full court.

WHAT THE CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEE INTENDS TO DO.

As the developments continue under the investigation by the Credit Mobilier Committee, the extent of their researches grows more and more uncertain. Judge Poland, of the Committee, although pretty certain the other day, that the Committee labors were nearly concluded, has had to abandon that idea, and will favor the Committee's continuance until *all* the facts are obtained.

THE MODIFICATION OF THE PATENT LAWS.

The House Committee on Patents think that they will certainly be ready to report to the House the bill modifying the patent laws under the next call for reports from their committee. Yesterday Joel Giles of Boston was given a hearing and submitted several suggestions. The Committee decided to strike out the clause limiting the time to sign patents to thirty days, so that the matter rests as heretofore, the courts deciding that question.

THE PROPOSED NEW STATE OF DESERET.

The following is an extract of a letter sent by a prominent person in Utah Territory to a Government official in this city, and gives his view of what would be the result of the admission of the proposed State of Deseret into the Union. What do you hear about the prospective State of Deseret? If you and your friends have any influence with any members, "button hole" them, and say "Gentiles" in Utah are seriously and justly opposed to the admission of Utah at this time. Brigham Young would be the first Governor, and the whole machinery would be Mormon, and they would strike terror to the souls of ye Gentiles and apostate Mormons. Brigham is now both Church and State, and is the most unscrupulous and wicked man I know; my private opinion.

THE POTTOWATAMIE INDIAN CLAIM.

The Pottowatamie Indian claim of $200,000 is up again. This is a claim of a portion of that tribe who remained east instead of going with their brethren to the plains of the far west in accordance with treaty stipulations many years ago. The western portion of the tribe got all the annuities under that treaty, hence the claim of those who remained in Michigan. The claim is a stale one, and as the probabilities are that the Indians are not to be much benefited if the claim is allowed, and as there is a doubt whether the Government is indebted to them under the treaty, the claim appears to be as far from settlement as ever.

THE SOLDIERS PUBLIC LAND BOUNTY BILL.

The bill to give bounties to soldiers in the shape of public lands still has its warm supporters and earnest advocates in Congress. Gen. Stoughton, of Michigan, the author of the bill, says that he firmly believes that should the bill pass every soldier would get his just benefits under the bill, and not be imposed upon by speculators. At all events the soldiers here in the departments, an intelligent body as a class, have every confidence in the proposition, and are generally in favor of its passage.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Convassing has already commenced among Congressmen by candidates for positions of officers of the House, under the next term of Congress. Many of the aspirants for these honors are at present employed about the House, and are seeking higher positions.

ALL HOPE GONE FOR THE COLORADO AND UTAH BILL.

The Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the House gives up all hope of the passage of the Colorado and Utah State bill, and says that even if the Territory had its full apportionment, 138,000 inhabitants, Congress would not vote to admit it as a State then.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.

The Department of Justice has been notified that Frank Tompkins, Wm. Bramlette, Ed. Hudson, and Wm. White, who were arrested for robbing the U. S. Mail, July 26, 1872, have just been tried by an Oregon court, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

A SWINDLER CONVICTED.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has been informed that the prosecution by the United States, of Michael Moore for attempting to defraud the Government, by presenting part of a United States bank note to the Treasury Department, for payment, has resulted his conviction by a Boston jury. The mutilated portion of the note was stolen from the files of the Treasury Department. DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1873.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Wilson's Credit Mobilier Committee examined E. H. Rollins, of New Hampshire. He stated that prior to being Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, he was employed by the company in Washington in securing subsidy bonds and attending to the adjustment of accounts with the Quartermaster's Department. It was shown by Rollins from the books of the company that the first contract for the construction of the road was made with M. B. Hoxie; this contract was assigned by the Credit Mobilier; the Boomer contract did not appear in the books; the Oakes Ames contract was accepted by the Credit Mobilier and assigned to the Trustees; the Davis contract was accepted in November, 1868; witness was never connected in any way with the Credit Mobilier.

The Poliand Credit Mobilier Committee was recalled this morning by Durant. He produced a list of the persons to whom he had transferred stock, and did not think any was held in trust for Congressmen. He produced the receipt of J. B. Alley for two hundred shares at one hundred and sixty dollars per share.

THE FINANCES.

The Senate Finance Committee have decided to report a bill fixing $4.86 65-100 as the value at which a pound sterling shall be received by officers of the United States Government.

In the Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, Ellis A. Roberts offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to inform the Secretary of the Treasury that the committee does not propose to report any new legislation with reference to the negotiation of bonds of the United States.

Mr. Beck offered the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Treasury has laid before the Committee on Ways and Means what he had done in refunding bonds of the United States, and advised said committee that he would proceed to refund the remaining $300,000,000 authorized to be refunded at 5 per cent. upon the same terms as he did the last $135,000,000 of the 200,000,000 heretofore refunded, unless some action was taken expressing disapprobation of that course, and the committee having heard proof pro and con, and having no authority to express any opinion except through the House by which it was appointed, deems it to be its duty to lay all the facts and proofs heard or taken by them before the House; therefore

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the bonds of the Government under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, upon the terms and through the agencies and machinery employed by him in the exchange of the last $135,000,000 of the $200,000,000 heretofore refunded under said act—first, because the present is not a favorable time, owing to the conditions of the money markets, for the United States to seek to force $300,000,000 of its bonds upon the market; second, because by the terms made with the last syndicate, and again proposed, the Secretary undertakes to put out of the power of the United States, or any subsequent Secretary, to use the money subscribed for United States bonds for three months, for which course there is no authority of law, and because it is an indirect mode of paying a commission to the syndicate not authorized by law and in excess of the provisions of the act of July 4, 1870.

The substitute was voted for by Messrs. Beck and Kerr. Mr. Brooks was absent. The opponents were the remainder of the committee. The substitute was therefore rejected.

Mr. Kerr offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this committee that it has no legal or legislative authority to express, in its official capacity, any opinion or advice to any officer or department of the Government of the United States except through the House of Representatives.

This substitute was also voted down by a party vote, and Roberts' resolution was then adopted, Messrs. Beck and Kerr voting in the negative.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY CASE.

Geo. H. Smith, of Leavenworth, said he never knew or heard of money being used to secure votes for Caldwell.

John L. Pender, of Leavenworth, testified that Wm. H. Carson told witness he meant to make money out of this investigation.

Thos. P. Fenlan, Democratic member of the lower House, said that he voted for Caldwell because he was from Leavenworth and a fit man, and there was no chance of electing a Democrat. It was the general talk in Topeka that money was being used, but he knew nothing of any improper inducements being accepted or offered for votes. On the day when the first vote was taken he introduced a resolution directing the Speaker to administer to members an oath that their votes had not been and would not be influenced by a money consideration. The resolution was adopted, and about two-thirds of the members took it. One of the arguments against his resolution was that the members had taken an oath when they took their seats, and that was "swear enough." The votes of those who refused to take the oath were scattering. He introduced the resolution because of the general rumors of corruption that prevailed.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Middle States, rising barometer, fresh to brisk northerly winds and clear and clearing weather, with falling temperature over the latter, and possibly areas of light snow over the northern portion.

THE RIVERS.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., January 21, 1873.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., January 21, 1873.

	Above Low Water: Feet.	Inches.	Changes: Rise.		Fall.	
Davenport	5	0	0	0	0	1
Cairo	18	6	0	0	0	8
St. Louis	10	4	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	9	4	0	0	1	11
Cincinnati	30	5	5	4	0	0
Louisville	7	4	0	0	0	6
Memphis	11	11	0	0	0	5
Vicksburg	17	6	0	7	0	0
Shreveport	8	1	0	1	0	0
Nashville	10	8	0	6	0	0
N. Orleans	12	3	0	3	0	0

New Orleans below high water mark.

W. E. SMITH, Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, O., January 21.—River thirty-one feet; rising. Arrived, two tows with coal from the Kanawha. Departed, Kittie Hegler, Kanawha river; Sam J. Hale, New Orleans; and the tow boats Sampson No. 2, Grant, J. F. Dravo, light, Sam Clark, with five barges of empty coal oil barrels for Pittsburgh. Cloudy; slightly colder.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—Rising all day an inch per hour; now 10 feet 3 inches in canal; 8 feet 3 inches in chute; 6 feet 9 inches over the rocks. Shore ice is brought down by the rise in large quantities. Damp and chilly all day. Mercury ranged 37 to 42; cloudy and cool to-night. Departed—C. K. Church and Charles Bodman, Cincinnati; Bismarck, New Orleans. The Andy Baum and General Lytle are lying so as to block up the entrance to the canal. The Smoky City and Grand Lake No. 2 are waiting for a chance to get through. The following tow boats arrived from Pittsburgh: Jno. Dieppold, Ella A. Corn, J. Sharp McDonald, Sam Parker, Veteran, John H. Bigler, Tigress, John Hanna, Resolute, Dravo, Leopold. Boats expected to get off to the south on this rise: Oakland, Mary Ann, J. Sharp McDonald, John A. Wood, Simpson Horner, N. S. Bigley, Oakland and Mary Ann, which will probably leave to-morrow.

EVANSVILLE, January 21.—Cloudy and cool; mercury 36. The river has commenced rising. Down: Shannon, midnight: Mollie Ebert, 8 A. M.; John Gilmore and tow, 10; Arkansas Belle, 3 P. M. Up: Fayette and Falls Pilot, 9 A. M. The Robert Mitchell leaves to-night. The Tarascon is ordered to lie over here. River clear of ice.

NASHVILLE, January 21.—The river commenced rising this afternoon, with seven feet reported on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cooler. Arrived: Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland. Departed: Burkesville, Upper Cumberland.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., January 21.—Clear and warm. River falling. Departed—City of Alton and Glencoe, the latter last night, New Orleans; Idle Wild, Evansville. The City of Chester, for St. Louis, did not get away until to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Arrived—Mary Alice and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Thompson Dean, Cincinnati; John B. Maude, Chicot City. Cloudy and warm.

CAIRO, January 21.—Arrived—Frank P. Gracey, 2 P. M.; R. W. Skillinger, Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; H. C. Yaeger, New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Lady Lee, New Orleans, 6 P. M. Departed—Mary Forsyth, St. Louis; Colorado, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Capital City, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Emma C. Elliott, Memphis, 4 P. M. River fallen six inches. Clear and pleasant. Thermometer 40°.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—River falling slowly, with 6½ feet of water at Horsetail bar. Weather clear and warm. The New Orleans lines are arriving. Freights—Flour $1, pork $1.50, whisky $2.50; pound freight 50c. Several boats will leave to-morrow for the South. There is nothing new from the upper streams.

POLITICAL.

The Wisconsin Senatorship.

MADISON, January 21.—Hon. T. O. Howe, the present popular Wisconsin Senator, was re-elected to-day. The vote stood in the Senate: Howe 22, Palmer 9; in the Assembly: Howe 67, Palmer 35, Eldridge 1.

THE NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.

ALBANY, January 21.—In the Senate, upon the nomination for United States Senator, Roscoe Conkling received twenty votes, Charles G. Wheaton five, Henry R. Selden one, and Wm. M. Evarts one.

In the Assembly Conkling received ninty-two votes, and Wheaton twenty-six. The election in joint session takes place to-morrow.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

ATLANTA, GA., January 21.—The following is the result of the vote for United States Senator in the General Assembly to-day: Gordon 93, Stephens 56, Ben Hill 31, Fielder 17, and Akerman 13. The indications favor the election of Gordon to-morrow.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

SPRINGFIELD, January 21.—The vote taken in the two houses of the Illinois General Assembly this morning for United States Senator to fill the place now occupied by Senator Trumbull, resulted as follows: In the Senate—Oglesby 32, Trumbull 16, Coalbaugh 2; in the House—Oglesby 83, Trumbull 60. The two houses will meet in joint session to-morrow, and declare the result.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Inauguration.

The Inauguration of John F. Hartranft as Governor of Pennsylvania.

AN IMMENSE CROWD AND IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

The Weather a Conbination of Sleet, Snow and Rain.

FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION AND THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Gov. Hartranft's Inaugural Address.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1873.

INAUGURATION WEATHER.

"Old Probabilities" fell far short of doing justice to the weather of inauguration day, in his predictions of Monday night. On Monday there was a light fall of snow, in the evening it changed to clear, cold weather that gave promise of a bright day, but early this morning sleet, snow and rain commenced to come down in the most impartial manner, and has continued steadily all morning. Under foot and overhead the weather is simply detestable, sloppy and slushy on the ground, with falling snow, rain and sleet thrown in.

INAUGURATION VISITORS.

The crowd of inauguration visitors commenced to arrive yesterday at noon, and all eastern, northern and southern trains brought large accessions up to ten o'clock this morning. The West is not so well represented, and I hear of no organized bodies from that section. There are a great many Pittsburghers here floating around loose, but they are lost in the greater crowd from other parts of the State. Philadelphia makes a fine display, with several military companies, the Cameron and Hartranft clubs, and a full delegation of her representative politicians, including such men as Wm. B. Mann, Mayor Stokely, Postmaster Fairman, Sheriff Leeds, General Bingham and the lesser satellites that revolve about offices and office-holders. Next in the number of its representatives, comes Norristown, the home of the Governor elect. It send two fire companies, and one military company. General Hartranft came in with this delegation from Norristown yesterday afternoon, the Montgomery hose and steam fire—of which the General was formerly a member—company of Norristown, having been accepted as a personal escort, and honored with that position in the procession. It was accompanied by the Marine Band of Washington. Even New York city contributes a delegation from the "Honorable Simon Cameron Association of New York," headed by Jim Fisk's celebrated Seventh Regiment Band. Of music there is more than a sufficiency, at least those who wanted sleep last night thought so. Although all the hotels were crowded to excess, the Lochiel was adopted as a general headquarters, and it has been closely packed for the last twenty-four hours. Adjacent buildings were engaged, and filled up with bedding to accommodate the excess, who could find no room in the hotel.

THE CROWD LAST NIGHT.

The number of visitors here is said to be largely in excess of any former inauguration, and although every effort was made to accommodate them, yet there were large crowds who could not find lodgings last night in hotels, boarding or private houses. Some of the military and fire companies quartered themselves in the Capitol, and held high carnival in the halls of the two houses. Rousing fires were kept going all night, and the visitors were made or made themselves tolerably comfortable. When other means of enjoyment failed, an improvised Legislature was put in operation, and we had many witty take-offs in modern legislation, bristling with sharp points. The streets were alive with good-humored but noisy groups until far towards morning. Of course there was some drunkenness and disorder, but a surprisingly small amount considering the inviting inclemency of the weather, the facilities, and the large numbers who had rooms on the streets.

SENATOR CAMERON.

This distinguished gentlemen arrived from Washington yesterday, to witness the final consummation of the greatest triumph of his life; the overwhelming ascendency of his political friends within the Republican party in every department of the State government, and his own election to the United States Senate under circumstances of unprecedentedly gratifying and economical character. Last night the Cameron Club, of Philadelphia, headed by Col. William B. Mann, hitherto a strong opponent of General Cameron, accompanied by Beck's Band, serenaded the Senator, but he plead fatigue as an excuse for not making a speech.

THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

All morning the principal streets were filled with crowds of spectators, and occupied by the marching and counter-marching of civil and military organizations. The sleet came down in a steady, but not very strong current, and the streets were slushy. The Governor elect, Governor Geary, heads of departments and invited guests, met at the Lochiel at ten o'clock. Shortly before eleven the procession formed, and commenced to move over the route designated. First came the military, of which there were probably fifteen or twenty organizations represented, comprising about eight hundred or a thousand handsomely uniformed and well trained soldiers, preceded by a detachment of the Philadelphia City Cavalry. This part of the display was very fine, and was rendered more attractive by the numerous splendid bands of music in line. In fact, good music and plenty of it, by noted bands from abroad as well as others nearer Harrisburg, was one of the features of the procession. There was a very fine turn-out of colored soldiers in those gaudy uniforms to which the African mind invariably turns.

After the military, as a special escort to General Hartranft, came the Montgomery Fire Company of Norristown. Next, in an open carriage, drawn by four horses, were General Hartranft, Governor Geary, Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Rev. Charles A. Holmes, D. D., of the North avenue M. E. Church, of Allegheny City, Chaplain for the occasion. The Norris City Rifles, of Norristown, surrounded the carriage as a guard of honor. The incoming and retiring Governor occupied the same seat, the former pleasantly saluting his friends at the windows and side-walks, and the latter mechanically and absently trifling with a magnificent boquet.

A long train of carriages containing officials and prominent citizens followed the rising and setting suns.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Next came the most gratifying feature of the procession to every Pennsylvanian, and one that made the heart beat quicker and the pulse throb at a livelier rate. This was the soldiers' orphan wards of the State, from the various orphans' schools of the eastern counties. The little fellows, numbering seven or eight hundred, were dressed in blue uniforms, carried miniature muskets, were headed by a band from the Chester Springs Soldiers' School, and showed admirable training in their marching and general carriage. They faced the inclement weather most manfully, and their boyish enthusiasm seemed to carry them through the duties of the day without apparent fatigue. Ten schools were represented.

The Pennsylvania Railroad merits credit for the free transportation of the soldiers' orphans to and from the State Capitol. After the inaugural procession the orphans were entertained at dinner at the Pennsylvania House. The dinner was served by young girls from one of the orphans' schools; another pleasant incident. Brief speeches were made by Governor Hartranft and ex-Governor Geary.

AT THE WEST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.

A stand had been erected from the west porch of the capitol building, large enough to accommodate the Senate and House, and others taking an official part in the inauguration ceremonies. It was simply decorated with tri-colored bunting and State and national flags. In part of this rostrum, when the head of the procession reached the capitol grounds, there was assembled a closely packed crowd of two or three thousand people, all patiently waiting, under the penetrating sleet, to witness the ceremonies. The scene on the capitol grounds, despite the weather, when General Hartranft appeared on the balcony, accompanied by Governor Geary and the Legislature, and State and military officers, was very enlivening. Scattered over the grounds were hurrying groups of people, a half-dozen military bands were engaged in a lively contest for supremacy, while the thunders of artillery woke the echoes from the surrounding hills. Still the sleet came down pitilessly, flattening out the gay plumage of the soldiers and the ladies, until they all looked as if they were fresh from hard service.

It was one o'clock when the ceremonies commenced, by Senator Davis calling the assemblage to order, and introducing

REV. CHARLES A. HOLMES,

of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, of Allegheny, who offered the following prayer:

Thou, O Lord, only art wise, and great and good; Thou art King of all kings, Lord of lords, God over all, blessed for evermore. In Thee inhere all excellence and sufficiency. In Thy hand are all the destinies of all individuals and all communities. When there is prosperity, it is of Thy ordination; and when there is adversity it is with Thy permission. They are unwise who ignor Thee in any of the relations and concerns of life; and they pre-eminently wise who walk in obedience to Thy statutes, and with reference to Thy favor. Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Be pleased, then, to allow us on this occasion to approach Thy footstool and invoke Thy presence and sanction. The administration of a great and venerated Commonwealth is to-day passing from the hands which have held it for the past few years into other hands. May he who retires carry with him Thy favor, and ever realize Thou art with him and his for good. May he who succeeds him come into his office with Thee upon his right hand; set up his banners in Thy name; ever recognize Thy supremacy, as an individual walk in the light of Thy countenance; as the head of a family find Thy goodness always about his home, and as our officer be constantly so inspired and assisted by Thee that during his management our honored State may reach an unexampled summit of prosperity, power and praise—all her interests, material, civil, mental, moral and religious being mightily advanced—all forms of vice being under ban; all forms of virtue being in the ascendant. And not only upon the Governor, but upon all in office throughout the State, let Thy hand be for good—making them men of clean hands and pure hearts—making them a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well.

Let Thy face shine upon the whole country; upon the President; upon all in authority; upon all citizens; upon all soldiers and sailors; upon the press; upon all parties; upon all sections; upon all churches; upon all schools. God of our fathers, be the God of their succeding race.

Bless all nations. Reign over all lands. Govern all Governors. Shape all policies. Inspire all hearts till

"All men's good is each man's rule,"

till all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God—till all hands shall join to place the coronal of universal empire upon the brow of Thy beloved Son, and all voices shall unite to sing

"Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all."

Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is a kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

Next followed the reading of the certificate of election of John F. Hartranft, as Governor of Pennsylvania, signed by the Speakers of the House and Senate, and the tellers of the two bodies.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Speaker Anderson, of the Senate, then administered the oath of office to General Hartranft.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Governor Hartranft advanced to the railing of the stand, and delivered his inaugural address. He was greeted with cheers when introduced, but, aside from this, there was no manifestation. The weather was a pretty effectual crusher-out of all enthusiasm.

Another salute followed the inaugural, there was more music, and the crowd gladly dispersed pretty thoroughly drenched, and with an investment in the way of colds and coughs that will last all winter. For the remainder of the afternoon, the streets were thronged by visitors, until the early evening trains commenced to carry them to their homes. Fireworks are announced for to-night, and their success is doubtful, owing to the prevailing moisture. Fire water is more likely to come into favor. ARCTIC.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1873.

A WET DAY.

Inauguration day opened with a drizzling rain all night long. Delegations from various parts of the State, accompanied by bands of music, kept the unusually quiet city of Harrisburg in a continual state of excitement. But little sleep was had at any of the hotels from the noise of arriving delegations.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS FORMING.

At eight o'clock the various military organizations began to form, all under command of Col. Prevost, of Philadelphia.

THE INAUGURATION.

The affair opened as late as twelve o'clock. The committee from the House, consisting of Messrs. Samson, of Clarion, and Newmyer, of Allegheny, escorted Speaker Anderson to the main stand in front of the capitol. It was one o'clock before "Hail to the Chief" from the Marine Band of Washington announced the approach of the escort. Upon reaching the capitol grounds Ex-Governor Geary walked arm in arm with Governor-elect Hartranft, flanked by Senator Elisha A. Davis and Geo. Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, with Col. Noyes, of Clinton, and Wainwright, of Allegheny. Upon reaching the main stand, Senator Davis announced the orders.

Rev. Charles A. Holmes, of Allegheny City, then offered a prayer for all the authorities, begging blessings on all nations, that all men's good might be each man's rule.

The Secretary of the Senate, Russell Errett, then stepped forward and read the following certificate of election:

"We, the Speaker of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that the Speaker of the Senate did, on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1873, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the State Capitol, open the returns of the election for Governor of this Commonwealth, and publish the same in the presence of both houses of the Legislature, conformably to the constitution of said Commonwealth, and that upon counting the votes by a teller appointed on the part of each House, it appeared that John F. Hartranft had the highest number of votes, whereupon the said John F. Hartranft was declared to have been duly elected Governor of the Commonwealth.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year above written.

"GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
"Speaker of the Senate.
"WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives,
"Teller on the part of the Senate."

Speaker Anderson then came to the front with a small Bible, and placed the same in the hands of the Governor elect, and recited the official oath. This being over, Governor Hartranft commenced his inaugural as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow Citizens: Permit me, through you, to tender my heatfelt thanks to the people of this commonwealth for their partiality in selecting me as the chief magistrate.

In obedience to law I have appeared before you to pledge my fidelity to the constitution. Its obligations and the responsibilities it imposes are, I hope, fully realized. In the administration of public affairs it is my earnest prayer that I may be guided by Divine wisdom, and that all my actions may reflect the people's will.

My predecessor presented in his annual message his recommendations and much valuable information, so fully and so well, that it appears unnecessary to enter into details. My views are in accord with the general policy of the State administration for the past few years, although I believe some changes might be for the public good, and to these I shall briefly allude. Having been closely connected with the finances of the State since 1866, I speak knowingly when I say the revenues have been faithfully collected; extravagant appropriations have been avoided, taxation has been equalized by the repeal of the most burdensome taxes; and by strict economy and good management the public debt has been largely reduced. The policy of paying off the entire indebtedness of the State is, I believe, fully endorsed by the taxpayers, and it shall be my aim to adhere to that policy. The public debt, however, decreasing while the revenues are increasing, it occurs to me that a further reduction of the latter should be made during the current session. The increase in the value of our real estate and the product of our manufactures, the steady development of our resources, and the expansion of

OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM

is rapidly encircling our people. If we measure the aggregate of our wealth and its growth, upon the basis of our late census, we can readily understand how a lighter tax imposed upon the present taxed property will meet all our necessities in the future, provide an ample fund for the liquidation of our debt and give a decided impulse to the useful enterprise thus relieved. I sincerely trust, however, that in any attempt to lessen the burdens of taxation, the Legislature will exercise a wise discretion, and properly discriminate in favor of our industrial interests. In every part of this Commonwealth are found rich deposits of minerals. To make them available and productive should be our earnest aim, and shall receive a large share of my attention. It can alone be done by the intelligent employment of labor and capital. This is a subject of immense interest, and can best be served by first providing the highest possible knowledge of the character and location of the most valuable minerals. Labor can be made inviting by making it remunerative. Its remuneration must depend largely upon the means of protection accorded by Congress to our home industries, a question which may safely be committed to our representatives in the national legislature. Capital is the water for the wheel, and should be abundant, and the rates of interest easy for active and wholesome enterprise, and whatever legislation will best serve this end should receive general support. Money will always seek the highest rates, the security being the same, and for that reason it now gravitates to neighboring States, where the legal rates are higher than our own. If we cannot remove the restriction and make money as free as any other commodity, at least, let us permit the same rate as allowed by other States and thereby retain it within our own borders.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to have a watchful care over the school system of our State. No part of our governmental policy should command the employment of more wisdom than that which is to promote the instruction of our youth. It is a source of pride and satisfaction that our people contribute so freely to an object so worthy as our schools. And the report of the Superindendent of Common Schools must convince every reader of the happy result accruing from the judicious management of our educational system. But while the doors of our schools are opened wide to every one, it is sad to think that there are 75,000 children in the State who do not, or are not permitted by the necessities of their parents or otherwise, to attend and receive the blessed privileges of these schools. This is a matter of grave import and exacts of us all, people and Legislature, alike earnest and thoughtful consideration.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

In this connection, let me say a word in regard to a subject that has often engaged my thoughts, and to which I invoke the attention of our law-makers. No part of our system of education has received so universal commendation as that which is embraced in the circle of instruction of those who were orphaned by the casualities of war. The helpless condition of these little ones touchingly appeal to the hearts of our people, and the response was the establishment of the orphan schools that are now the pride of our State. But in rescuing these children from destruction and providing for their education until they have attained the age of sixteen years, have we filled the measure of our duty to them? Thrown out into the world to do battle with life's trials at an age peculiarly dangerous to youths, does not common humanity require that the State should maintain its guardianship to these children until their habits are somewhat settled, and they have acquired the means to earn their own livelihood? The establishment of industrial schools, wherein useful trades may be taught, seems to promise the easiest and best solution of this problem.

THE MILITIA.

It is highly important that in times of insurrection and riot there should be at command a good and sufficient force of militia to assist the civil powers to protect property and maintain its authority. To create such a force it seems absolutely necessary that the State must extend its aid in a more substantial way to those who enlist in her service. The fine for the non-performance of militia duty are obnoxious to many of our best citizens, and yield at best but a slender revenue, and that, too, on a wrong basis, for property, and not the individual should be taxed. The military should be well distributed throughout the State, and the number of companies limited, and within the limit to make them efficient, every company ..... when found to be up to the proper standard of numbers, drill and discipline, should receive direct from the public Treasury at least $500 per annum.

INSURANCE.

The fire and life insurance companies are trying to secure uniform legislation in all the States, and the States having a large home interest in insurance have been the first to adopt that principle. To impose heavy fees and taxes upon insurance companies incorporated in other States and doing business in this, reacts upon the home companies by reason of the reciprocal laws of those States. If it is deemed desirable to protect and foster the home insurance interest, already too long neglected, let uniform laws be enacted. To me it seems this interest is of sufficient importance to warrant the temporary loss of a portion of the revenue now received from the foreign companies. The revenue from our own companies will increase by reason of their enlarged business, and we will thus be compensated for such loss.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The necessity for immediate action on the part of our people to insure the success of the Centennial Exhibition must be realized by every thinking man. Its failure will be to our lasting shame; its success must redound to the honor and permanent benefit of the commonwealth. Located in our metropolis, which is fast moving to the front of the manufacturing cities of the world, affording an opportunity to display the products and resources of our States, and opening to foreigners new channels of information as to our character and enterprise, it certainly is the imperative duty of every citizen who loves his State to lend his countenance and support to this great exhibition. The dignity and good name of the commonwealth are at stake. Let us not forget these by a lack of public spirit or by mistaken economy. Any proper plan the Legislature may see fit to adopt to aid this national undertaking shall receive the hearty concurrence of the executive.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The subject of constitutional reform is now occupying a large space of public attention; opinions are various as to its propriety or necessity; as the views of men are conservative or progressive. There is now, however, in session at Philadelphia a Convention of respectable and honorable gentlemen, authorized by the people to revise the Constitution. To these gentlemen we can confidently refer the question of constitutional reform, in the belief that out of their combined integrity and wisdom will spring such measures as will best conduce to the safety, happiness and prosperity of our people.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

There is one foremost and growing evil, however, to which by my oath as your executive, and my sense of duty as a citizen, I am constrained to ask your special attention. I refer to special legislation, or the abuse of legislative power to further particular local and private ends to the exclusion of public business. I cannot condemn this evil in language too strong, and it seems but a part of common sense that some positive restriction be put upon legislation that will confine it to public objects and make its enactments uniform and general.

THE PARDONING POWER.

There is another subject to which I may be permitted to advert, because it concerns one of my most important functions. I refer to the pardoning power. The exercise of this power rests exclusively within the discretion and the conscience of the executive, and when we consider the importunities of the friends of a condemned man, and their natural inclination to use every influence to obtain a pardon, it must be conceded that this power is a trying and dangerous one with which to invest any one man. Any provision that would relieve the conscience and divide the responsibility of the exercise of this power must surely commend itself to the good sense of our people.

SINKING FUND.

There is a popular demand, too, that the sinking fund containing bonds that represent the proceeds of the sale of public works, and which are applicable alone to the payment of the public debt, shall be kept sacred for the purpose to which it is dedicated, and that the safeguards of this fund be made as strong as to protect it from every encroachment, however ingeniously planned or powerfully supported. To this demand the Constitutional convention will doubtless respond, and, for myself, I may be permitted to say that no legislation impairing the security of this fund or changing its character shall receive my sanction as your executive.

In view of the prospect that the legislature will, after this session, be divested of its power to legislate for special objects, a popular apprehension is prevailing that interested parties will push their schemes at this juncture, and make extraordinary efforts to control legislation. I deem it my duty to impress upon the legislature the necessity of examining with more than ordinary care every measure submitted for their consideration.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Too much credit cannot be accorded to the honorable and humane gentlemen who constitute the Board of Public Charities for their valuable services, gratuitously bestowed, in supervising the manifold and important public trusts the State has confided to their care. I take great pleasure in inviting the attention of the Legislature to the suggestions and work of this excellent board, and shall unite in any plan that will help these gentlemen to accomplish their beneficent designs.

CONCLUSION.

We have great cause for thankfulness, my fellow-citizens, when we contemplate the happy and prosperous condition of our country. Recuperating rapidly from the ravages and waste of our great civil war, she is moving forward to a new era of progress and development, and in this march to a higher destiny, in which all the States are united, Pennsylvania should have a place in the van—a position to which she is entitled by the intelligence and character of her citizens, the magnitude of her resources, the extent of her industrial interests, and the grand record of her patriotism. To maintain this position for our proud old Commonwealth will be the constant endeavor of your executive; and to strengthen his arm and enlarge his understanding he asks the support and counsel of all good citizens, and humbly implores the aid and guidance of Him who is the Supreme Ruler.

SPECTATORS.

Every conceivable place was occupied by anxious spectators during the entire ceremony. Speaker Anderson's family, with that of Governor Hartranft's, occupied one of the Senate windows. The Governor's father was on the stand. The storm of rain and sleet which prevailed all day kept many within who had come a distance to witness the inauguration.

THE ESCORT COMMITTEE.

The Committee to escort the Governor from the Lochiel to the capitol and back to the Executive Mansion consisted of Messrs. Wainwright, of Allegheny, Smith, of Fayette, Noyes, of Clinton, Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, together with Senators Davis, Strang, White and Petrikin.

THE LEGISLATURE.

After the ceremonies both Houses met and immediately adjourned to meet at three o'clock, when the vote on United States Senator will be taken in each House separately, and to-morrow (Wednesday) the journals will be read in joint convention, and the certificates signed.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic caucus for United States Senator was held at eleven o'clock this morning. Wallace was nominated on the first ballot. Hendrick B. Wright got two votes, viz., Brockway, of Columbia, and Senator Collins, of Luzerne. Henry M. Phillips received one vote, that of Representative Sam Dailey, of Philadelphia.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Both houses met promptly at three o'clock. The various committees reported that they had officially attended to that duty. The fact was then noted on the journals, and amidst breathless attention from the crowded galleries the ball opened for the election of a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The first name called was that of Adam Albright, who voted in a loud voice for Simon Cameron. Then Allison, of Washington, "Simon Cameron." Next came Jesse Ammer, the man who voted for William A. Wallace, and so they went through the long list of one hundred names. Cameron received fifty-nine votes and William A. Wallace thirty-seven—a strict party vote, with the exception of Jno. Welsh, of Philadelphia, independent, who voted for Wallace.

In the Senate, McClure voted for Thomas M. Marshall for United States Senate, the other Senators for Cameron or Wallace. This closed the business of the day, which has been an exciting one. B.

CAMERON.

The Vote for U. S. Senator in the Legislature Yesterday.

CAMERON 75, WALLACE 48, WRIGHT 1, T. M. MARSHALL 1.

A Straight Party Vote All Around.

REMINISCENCES OF SENATOR CAMERON'S FORMER ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1873.

VOTE IN THE TWO HOUSES FOR SENATOR.

At three o'clock this afternoon, the Legislature met for the special purpose of naming a candidate for United States Senator in each House, under the provisions of the law of Congress regulating the election of Senators.

In the Senate, Simon Cameron was named by sixteen Senators, William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, by eleven Senators, Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, by one Senator, and Thomas M. Marshall of Allegheny, by one Senator. All the Republican Senators voted for General Cameron ... Mr. Wallace except ... Democratic Senators for Rutan, Republicans, who were paired with Messrs. Davis and Randall, Democrats. Senator Wallace voted for Mr. Wright. The Liberal Republican party of the Senate, in the person of Senator Alexander K. M'Clure, cast its strength solid for Thomas M. Marshall. It was the only party in the Legislature to-day that polled its full legislative strength for its candidate.

In the House of Representatives there were ninety-six persons voting, leaving four to be accounted for. Messrs. Josephs, (he don't like Wallace), and Williams, of Cumberland, Democrats, and Mr. Henry, of Cambria, Republican, were absent. Mr. Hagan, Democrat, of Greene, is deceased. Of those present, fifty-nine members, all Republicans, named Simon Cameron for United States Senator, and thirty-seven members, all Democrats, and including Mr. Welch, of Philadelphia, elected as an independent Democrat, voted for William A. Wallace.

This makes the count in the two houses stand as follows: Cameron, 75; Wallace 48; Wright 1 and Marshall 1; absent or paired 8.

The Senate and House of Representatives will meet in joint convention to-morrow at noon. The journals of the two houses will be read to show if there has been a majority cast for any one of the persons named for U. S. Senator. That fact will be made apparent, and all that will remain will be the preparation of a paper certifying the election of Simon Cameron as Senator for four years from the fourth of March next.

In the face of the unparalleled smooth working of the political machinery, exhibited by this election, it is interesting to refer back to the shoals and breakers over which Simon Cameron has been carried to the comfortable haven of an election undisputed by any one within his own party.

SENATOR CAMERON'S FIRST ELECTION.

General Cameron's first election to the United States Senate was in March, 1845, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Buchanan, to accept the position of Secretary of State under President Polk. The only offices held by the General, prior to that time, were agent to for the Winnebago Indians (hence "Winnebago Chief") in Wisconsin, and Adjutant General of the State. He was an active politician, however, and the recognized head of the formidable faction in the Democratic party opposed to the pretensions of "the sage of Wheatland." The Democrats had a majority in the Legislature of 1845 of thirteen, and at the commencement of the session elected to the United States Senate for a full term, Daniel Sturgeon, of Fayette, the silent man, who in his twelve years' service in the Senate never made a speech. He was a convenient foil for the heavier intellectual caliber of Buchanan. But in the Legislature there were a number of anti-Buchanan Democrats, and by a union with the Whigs, they elected General Cameron over George W. Woodward to supply Buchanan's place. The election was a very exciting one. When the nominations were made in the Senate and House the day before the joint convention, ... put in nomination in the House, and thirty-one in the Senate, comprising about all the politicians in the State. Walter Forward and Harmar Denny of Allegheny were among those named. On the first ballot Mr. Woodward had 54 votes, Mr. Cameron 11, and James Cooper (afterwards elected Senator) 11. The remaining votes were scattered. On the second ballot, Cameron ran up to 24, and on the third he and Woodward tied on 56, with 20 scattering. The fifth ballot decided the contest; Cameron received 67 votes, Woodward 55, and there were six scattering. This was a sore blow to the Buchanan wing of the party. They had just carried the State for "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42;" and their chief had gone into the cabinet as premier, when General Cameron's election put into the Senate the most obnoxious man to Buchanan in the State. General Cameron served four years in the Senate, going out in 1849, and supported the Polk administration in its Mexican war policy, but opposed its tariff reduction.

HIS SECOND ELECTION.

General Cameron's second election to the Senate at the session of 1857, was the most exciting event of his political career, and a surprise to both friends and opponents. Since his first election in 1845, the Republican party had sprung into existence, and General Cameron had identified himself with it from the start. As the session of 1857 the Republicans had three majority in the Senate, and the Democrats eight in the House, or five on joint ballot. John W. Forney, who had devoted his life to making Mr. Buchanan President, was fresh from his committee services in the Fremont campaign, was the caucus candidate of the Democrats. The Senate was then, and has always been since, the heighth of Forney's ambition. Mr. Buchanan, the President elect, with a singular violation of propriety and decency, wrote a letter urging Forney's claims on the Democrats of the Legislature for the Senatorship, and this letter secured his nomination. It was pretty plainly intimated there would be no cakes and ale under the new administration for those Democrats who opposed the President's lacky. Cameron entered the field in a very quiet way; he secured the Republican nomination, and the promise of every member to be present. He was confident of his election, but no other Republican was. The Democrats had a "sure thing" on Forney. There was but one vote in Joint Convention, as follows:

Necessary to a choice	67
Simon Cameron had	67
John W. Forney	58
Henry D. Foster	7
Wm. Wilkins	1

And Cameron was elected. Three Democrats, the historic Waggonseller, Lebo and Manear, voted for him. There was an immediate outcry of bribery, and some even went so far as to name the sum. The excuse given by the three members was that Cameron had placed them under obligations in early life that swept away all political considerations. The dictation of Buchanan on behalf of Forney was also urged, but this excuse would not hold water with Lebo and his two associates, although it was the reason some of the Democrats voted for General Foster and Judge Wilkins. It was undoubtedly either a lively appreciation of favors received or the expectation of favors to come—gratitude or purchase—that moved the three Democratic representatives. Under this election General Cameron remained in the Senate until he was called to Mr. Lincoln's cabinet as Secretary of War in 1861.

CAMERON VERSUS BUCKALEW.

In 1863, another Senatorial election came around. The Democrats had a majority of *one* on joint ballot. The Republicans named General Cameron as their candidate. It was the general expectation over the State that he would be elected, his friends claiming that he always had friends enough among Democratic legislators to bridge over such a small chasm—as one majority. The Democrats were alive to the danger, however, and filled Harrisburg with Bill McMullin's Philadelphia roughs. When the joint convention met they thronged the hall; and the bruisers were each given a card with the names printed on it of the Democratic members expected, or rather who must vote for Buckalew. Pistols were freely exhibited, and it was openly declared that any Democrat who voted for Cameron would not be permitted to leave the capitol alive. The intimidation was as absolute as it could be made. The vote stood: Buckalew, 67; Cameron 65, and William D. Kelley, 1. It was part of the current gossip of the day that the necessary vote had been secured to elect General Cameron, but the member who pledged it, when he saw the array in the hall, concluded the venture would be attended with too much personal peril, even to oblige an old friend. Out of this election, it is said, the feud between ex-Governor Curtin and Senator Cameron had its origin, in the refusal of the former to take strong measures to crush out the intimidation of the Philadelphia ruffians. The Senator wanted the military called out, but the Governor refused until there should be an overt demonstration. This strengthens the supposition that the needful vote had been secured.

GENERAL CAMERON'S THIRD ELECTION.

In January, 1867, General Cameron was elected to the Senate for the term which expires on the fourth of March next and to which he has just been re-elected for the six years ensuing. He had bitter opposition this time in the Republican party. Curtin, Forney, Thadeus Stevens, Grow and Judge Kelley, all took the field against him, but he was too strong for them in caucus, and no revolt was attempted in the Legislature. In joint convention, General Cameron had 82 votes to 49 for Edgar Cowan. There was the usual outcry of the expenditure of large sums of money to influence the result, and a committee of investigation was appointed by the Legislature, but no evidence was brought before it to sustain the allegations.

With the exception of the nomination on the 7th of January last and the election to day, General Cameron's Senatorial pathway has not been one of pleasantness or peace, so far as elections are concerned. But the unanimity of the action of his political friends at this session and the freedom of his nomination and election from the suspicion even of improper influence, in any form or shape, should console the General for the rugged contest of the past, supposing, which is not at all probable, that he feels the need of consolation. ARCTIC.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only. TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—A FORWARDER AND FINISHER at the Bindery of STEVENSON & FOSTER, 84 Third avenue. ja22:g57

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE WAGon. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, at 31 Fifth avenue. ja22:g53

WANTED—ROOM—BY A SINGLE Gentleman, a nicely furnished room, with or without board. Best of reference. Address "C. D.," GAZETTE office. ja21:g30

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONsible tenant, a first-class dwelling, containing from 10 to 14 rooms, in Allegheny City. Must contain all modern improvements, and be in good repair. Possession 1st of April. Address, stating price, Lock Box 329, Pittsburgh, P. O. ja16:g21

WANTED.

AN UNMARRIED MALE OFFICER, At the PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL (House of Refuge). Apply at the House until TUESDAY, the 21st inst., to E. N. AVERY, Superintendent. ja15

WANTED.—20 GIRLS FOR GENERAL house work and cooking in private families in the city and country. Cooks, Chambermaids, Dining room Girls, Washers and Ironers in Laundries, Scrubbers, Colored Servants, Half-grown girls for Hotels, Seminaries, Restaurants and Boarding Houses; several Girls want Sewing and Operating and Light Work. Highest wages paid to competent persons, and families wanting help of any description can be supplied. Girls wanting good situations can procure them at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

TO LET.

TO LET—TWO WAREHOUSES, NOS. 141 and 143 First avenue, near Wood street. Enquire of JOHN MOORHEAD, No. 99 Water street. ja22:g53

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board. Inquire at 154 4th avenue. ja21:g40

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORIED Brick Dwelling, having five rooms, hall, cellar, finished attic, gas and water. Street cars pass the door. It is No. 193 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Enquire of THOS. MARSHELL, 243 Rebecca street. Possession given immediately. ja18:g32

TO LET—A DESIRABLE DWELLING House of 5 rooms, cellar and attic, situated at No. 106 Manhattan street, Fifth ward, Allegheny. Possession given immediately. Enquire of JOHN HUTCHINSON, 167 North avenue, Allegheny. ja11:g37

TO LET—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, situated No. 20 Pike street. For particulars inquire at the above No. ja16:g29

TO LET—AT McDONALD STATION, Pan Handle R. R., a FARM, containing 159 acres, 85 acres under cultivation; good house and barn (new). Enquire of J. N. McDONALD, at the Station, or 187 Penn street. ja16:g23

TO LET—THAT VERY DESIRABLE four storied warehouse, 24x100, situate corner of Wood street and Second avenue. Apply to ALEX. CHAMBERS, at works, corner Fifth and Bingham streets, south side, or by letter through the mail. JANUARY 11, 1873. ja11:g12

TO LET—THAT LARGE AND COMmodious House and ample grounds Sixth ward, Allegheny, known as

Rosedale Gardens,

On which I now reside. Possession 1st April. L. PETERSON, JR., 187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and corner Washington and Preble avenues, Allegheny, or HERRON & BATES, Real Estate Agents, ja11:g47 Under St. Charles Hotel, Wood St.

TO LET,

THE WAREHOUSE,

No. 8 Smithfield Street,

Now occupied by MELLING, ESTEP & CO. Inquire at Artizans' Deposit Bank, or of C. H. LOVE, Fourth avenue. ja10:g3-MWF

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS, by the ... European Artists, at 127 Federal street, Allegheny City. ja13:g14-MWF

FOR SALE.—BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, Hoyt White Oak Tanned Leather Belting (short lap and patent jointed). G. N. HOFFSTOTT & CO., Sole Agents, 299 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Also, dealers in Leather, Hides, Oils, &c. sol1:W44-MWF

FOR SALE OR RENT—A DESIRABLE residence, situated No. 205 South avenue, corner School street. The house contains 8 rooms, and also a finished attic and wash house. Any one wanting a desirable residence this is a rare chance. For particulars inquire at the above No. ja21:g51

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, ENTIRELY new "IMPROVED GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE." Apply to or address Pittsburgh GAZETTE. de16-H

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY—Frame House of 4 rooms on Beaver street, convenient to Station. Lot 60 by 200 feet to a 16 foot alley. Frame stable, well and cistern with pumps in both. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. Inquire at 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. ja16

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, SEVEN Rooms; finished attic; walnut stair banister in hall; water and gas throughout; on Lot 20x100, near railroad shops on Market street; a good avenue, in Sixth ward, Allegheny. Price $3,500. Terms accommodating. For further information inquire at REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 47 East Diamond street, Allegheny. ja3

FOR SALE—SIX FINE BUILDING LOTS on JACKSON street, near Passenger Railway. Also a One-horse covered top spring wagon (light) will be sold low. Apply to W. P. PRICE'S Real Estate and Collection Agency, 24 Ohio street, Allegheny. Special attention given to renting houses and collecting rents. ja1

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., my2 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, au5 882 Penn street.

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Rangein Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 25 feet front by 88 deep. Situate 68 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of the late MRS. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlors; gas and water through out the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address R. ROBINSON, Administrator, No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City, Or 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE

CITY RESIDENCE.

I offer for sale my dwelling house,

No. 154 North Avenue, Allegheny.

The house is large, handsomely located, fronting on the Park, and contains everything requisite to comfort and convenience. There is a good carriage house and stable on the end of the Lot. The above property is in first-class order and is an attractive and complete home that can be enjoyed without any additional expenditure on the part of the purchaser.

FOR TERMS, apply to J. W. ARBOTT, ja8:f81 157 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at lowest rates.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 67 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, January 8, 1873.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF This Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3.00) per share, to be credited on the Stock Due Bills. C. G. DONNELL, Secretary. ja7:t77

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1873.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. ($4.00 per share,) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary. ja7:f83

OFFICE OF MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS INS. CO., No. 87 Wood street. PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ($3) THREE DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the last six months, free of taxes and payable on or after MONDAY, 13th inst. JAMES M. KENNEY, Secretary. ja7:f82

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ins. Co. North America.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Assets, - - - - $3,500,000.
Boston Losses, - - 900,000.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.

INCORPORATED 1810.

Assets, - - - $2,345,000.
Boston Losses, - - 500,000.

Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Assets, - - - $1,300,000.
Boston Losses, - - 300,000.

Policies Written and Losses Paid in these Companies by WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

ON SALE AT B. & B.

Less than Present Market Value

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, VIZ:

Two cases 4-4 very heavy Beached Muslin at 12½c. One case 4-4 soft finish Bleached Muslin at 14½c, by the piece, will compare favorably with Lonsdale. One case heavy Undressed Bleached Muslin at 17½ cents by the piece, equal to Wamsutta goods. 9-4 and 10-4 Bleached and Brown Sheetings. Table Linens, Turkey Red Damasks. Linen Towels and Crashes.

SHIRT FRONTS.

We would call particular attention to a new style and shape Shirt Front, the most perfect-fitting front manufactered.

THREE BARGAINS.

Heavy Black Poplin Alpacas at 31c, worth 50c. Black Alpacas at 37½c, very cheap. Black Alpacas at 50c, worth 60c.

Special Bargains.

Pure Black Mohairs at 65c and 87½c. New Dress Goods. New Hamburg Embroideries.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny. ja22-MWS

SOUTH SIDE Fire Ins. Co.

2633 CARSON ST.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as moderate rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

R. B. BROWN, President,
HUGH LAFFERTY, Vice Prest.,
EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

R. B. Brown, Hugh Lafferty, J. G. Fleishman, J. S. Mahler, Fred. Schulte, G. A. Mundorf, Robt. Young, John Nusser, Jos. Keeling, Robt. Houlden, H. Sunshine, Geo. Geyer, A. Rapp.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALed proposals for the Grading, Paving, Curbing and Masonry on OLD FIFTH AVENUE, from Jumonville street to Charlotte street, will be received at the office of the Fifth avenue Commissioners, Room No. 25, Third fl or, New City Hall, until 12 o'clock M., FEBRUARY 4th, 1873. Separate proposals must be made for each description of work. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids for the proposed work. Plans and specifications may be seen and other necessary information obtained on application to Isaac Morley, Secretary and Engineer of the Commissioners. THOS. M. HOWE, CHAS. J. CLARKE, ISAAC JONES, SAMUEL MARTIN, CHRISTOPHER ZUG, Fifth Avenue Commissioners. JANUARY 22, 1873. ja22:g54

Pennsylvania Female College,

FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,

Offers a thorough course of instruction and a pleasant home. Needs no recommendation where known, but for the benefit of those at a distance who would inquire, reference can be had to the following gentlemen who have daughters in the institution: Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, Warren, Pa. Hon. J. B. McJUNKIN, Butler, Pa. Hon. DAVID MILLEN, Xenia, O. Gen. A. B. McCALMONT, Franklin, Pa. Rev. J. F. HUTCHISON, Madison, Indiana. Next Term begins February 3d. Apply to JAS. BLACK, D. D., President, Pittsburgh. ja22:g55-MWF

FOR RENT.

STORE, No. 60 Market street.
BASEMENT, No. 60 Fourth avenue.
HALL, 77 and 79 Third avenue.
SECOND FLOOR, No. 60 Market street.
BASEMENT, corner Third Avenue and Market street.

INQUIRE OF J. M. GAZZAM, 96 Fifth avenue. ja17

WANTED.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

The highest price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, by ABDIEL M'CLURE, SUCCESSOR TO H. R. McCLELLAN & CO., 362 PENN STREET.

We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade Call and see us.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,

Office for Purchase and Sale of

REAL ESTATE

OF ALL KINDS,

47 East Diamond Square,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

CONDENSED MILK—50 DOZEN BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED PRESERVED MILK, just received and for sale wholesale and retail at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRIED PEACHES—178 BAGS CHOICE Halves, in store, for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

DRIED APPLES—50 BBLS. CHOICE just received, for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF ST. JOHNS LODGE, No. 219 A. Y. M., will meet at the Hall, Fifth avenue, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 22d, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, W. STARK. Carriages will be at the Hall for their accommodation. BY ORDER OF W. M. J. G. BRIGHT, Secretary. ja22

☞ NOTICE.—THE FIRST MEETING of the association known as the WATSON IRON COMPANY, will be held at the office of Thomas M. Howe, in the City of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in pursuance of the provisions of the general mining law of Michigan, and the several amendments thereto, for the purpose of electing Directors and adopting By-laws for the government of said Association, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. M. K. MOORHEAD, C. G. HUSSEY, JAMES WATSON. PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention. R. H. SMITH, Inspector. de23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. J. FRIDAY, G. W. SCHMIDT.

Wines and Liquors.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Cor. Penn Ave. and 11th Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Importers of Foreign

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &C.,

AND DISTILLERS AND WHOLESALE Liquor Dealers.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES For the following Famous Foreign Houses.

F. BUMILLER, Avize, France, celebrated Goutte Do'r Champagne.
JOS. NOUN'S, Offenberg, Germany, Sparkling Hock and Mosele Wines.
ERHARDT SCHMIDT, Neuenburg, Germany, Rhine Wines, &c.
E. MISNA, Xera La Frontera, Spain, Fine Sherries, Maderias and Ports.
J. PRUNIER, Cognac, France, French Cognac Brandies.

We have also received the appointment for the sale in this city of the celebrated KRUG & CO., Reims, Fine Champagnes. DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, Sparkling Burgundy Wines.

And have also in store the following brands of Wines and Liquors, which we offer to the trade at the most reasonable prices.

FOREIGN CHAMPAGNES.

Louis Roederer, G. H. Mumm & Co., Moet and Chandon, Heidsick & Co.

FOREIGN Sparkling Hocks and Moseles.

A. Geygers, C. L. Kupfenberg.

FOREIGN CLARETS.

Chateau St. Michael, Chateau Morin, Chateau Duchru, Chateau Leoville, Chateau Margeaux.

FOREIGN Rhine Wines.

Leibfrauenmilch, Steinberger, Rudesheimer Berg, Hochheimer, Ungsteiner, Markgraefler.

FOREIGN SHERRIES,

In casks and cases.

Harmony, Manzanilla—Dry, Amontillado, Capdepons, Topaz.

FOREIGN PORTS AND MADERIAS,

In casks and cases.

Mackenzie, Oporto Port. Andresson, Oporto Port, Arias, Old Maderia, Braga, Old Private stock, Madeira.

FOREIGN WHISKIES,

In ¼ and ½ Punchons.

Jamesons & Sons, Dublin Malt.
Jamesons & Sons, Dublin, 1860 Malt in cases.
J. B. Sheriffs, Islay.
John Ramsay, Islay.

FOREIGN FRENCH COGNACS,

In casks and cases.

1835, V. P. & Co., Cognac. U. V. P. & Co., Cognac. Otard, Du Pey & Co., Hennessy, Martel, Pellevoison.

FOREIGN GINS AND RUMS.

Holland Schnapps Gin, Irish Gin, Engine Gin, Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Rum, West India Rum.

The above are guaranteed to be strictly pure as imported.

Domestic Liquors.

Champagne and Cognac Brandies, Crown and Imperial Gin, New England Rum, Apple Brandy, Peach Brandy, Kimmell Whisky, Blackberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, California Grape Brandy.

DOMESTIC WINES.

California Hock, Ports and Angelica, California Sparkling Wines, Concord, Catawba, Blackberry, Raspberry.

WHISKIES.

RYE.

McKim's Copper Distilled Pure Rye.
Moore's Copper Distilled Pure Rye.
A. & H. S. Overholt's Copper Distilled Pure Rye.
A. Overholt & Co.'s Copper Distilled Pure Rye.
Bates' Mount Vernon Pure Rye.
Gibson's Pure Rye.
M. Weiss' Pure Rye.

BOURBON.

Old Crow, Nelson, Blakemore, Woodcock, Hermitage, Lynchburg.

WHEAT.

A. & S. Overholt's Pure Wheat.
Bates' Pure Wheat.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for 6 months	5 00
Do. for 3 months	2 50
Do. for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1873.

THE corner-stone of the First Protestant Church edifice in Rome was laid with imposing ceremonies on the 8th inst.

THE Examining Board at West Point have reported to the Secretary of War the names of eighteen cadets nominated last year for discharge. This is a large number of failures.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky "to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt and vinous liquors within the State." This is surely an attack on "Old Bourbon."

SENATOR SUMNER has not been in his seat since the recess, and his present illness is thought by his physician to be of a serious nature. His death, although not now actually anticipated, should it come at an early date, will not have been wholly unlooked for.

MRS. SHERMAN, the Connecticut poisoner, has made a full confession, in which she admits having caused the death of eight persons directly and two others indirectly. She has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life, having escaped the gallows before her confession was made.

WE publish this morning the late allocution of the Pope, addressed to the Cardinals, which has caused such a profound sensation throughout Europe, and for the publication of which the Roman Catholic journals of Germany were suppressed. It will be read with interest by both Catholic and Protestant.

OUR dispatches from Minnesota describe the recent storm as the most severe that has been known in that section of country. Already twenty persons are known to have been frozen to death, and later accounts will doubtless swell that number. Horses and cattle have also suffered terribly, while railroad travel has been greatly interrupted by the deep snow.

THE new King *ad interim* of the Sandwich Islands is a Maine Yankee—Elisha H. Allen by name. He first went to the islands as an American Consul, afterwards was elected Chief Justice and presided with dignity. Whoever thought that a genuine live Yankee would live to be "King of the Cannibal islands?" Wonders will never cease. We congratulate this scion of Uncle Samuel—King Allen I. all the way from Maine.

OUR dispatches again announce Indian depredations and the punishment visited. The Apaches this time are said to have attacked a New Mexico freight train, and killed the wagon-master. The Fifth Cavalry went in pursuit of the savages, caught up with them, killed all the warriors and took twenty-five women and children captive. This tribe, or portions of it, appear to be wholly beyond the influences of the humane system of the Indian Commission.

THE two gambling schemes got up to aid the "Public Library" of Louisville, netted to that institution, according to a report of the managers, which may or may not be true, the sum of $128,848.44. The tickets sold yielded one million one hundred thousand dollars, the difference of nearly a million of dollars being consumed in expenses of advertising, premiums to agents, etc. The sum gained to the Library will in the end prove a more serious loss to the people of that locality than the books will a benefit. It has made gambling somewhat respectable, and attracted to its demoralizing chances thousands who perhaps will rue the day they laid their first dollar on the turn of the library lottery wheel.

IN the case of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, charged with bribery and corruption in securing his seat, it has been proven beyond a doubt, that money was shamefully used in buying up the votes of members of the Kansas Legislature. In one case, that of Senator Sayers, the price paid was $5,000, and in others $1,000 were paid. The State Treasurer testifies that Senator Caldwell told him to procure the names of all the purchasable members, which we presume he did, as he appears to know all about the matter. He is no better than his principal, and ought to be equally punished. We hope, if the evidence should remain uncontradicted, that an example will be made of Caldwell by his prompt expulsion from the place he has so wantonly disgraced.

IN answer to an inquiry of the House of Representatives, the Chief of Engineers reports that the probable cost of deepening the channel of the Mississippi, in order to permit the largest ships to sail up as far as New Orleans, will be $7,500,000. Also the amount already expended for the construction of a canal around the Des Moines rapids is $2,769,200. Also the amount already appropriated for the building of the canal around the falls of the Ohio, $2,887,462. He makes no reference to any estimates of costs for deepening the channel of the Ohio, because first, we suppose, he was not asked to do so; and secondly, it does not appear that Congress has yet waked up to the national importance of such a work.

During the rebellion the Government would have been seriously imperilled had the Ohio river been as low as it has been almost ever since that time. Its great importance at that time was admitted on all sides, as it would have been impossible to carry on the war in the departments of Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia without its aid. It is remarkable how low the water has been ever since the war closed, and this fact ought to stir Congress up to the necessity of expending some money on its improvement.

GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, says in his late message to the Legislature:

"I suggest for your consideration whether the time has not arrived to repeal the usury laws, *leaving the established rate of interest to apply to cases in which no contract or agreement has been made.* It is believed that their continuance at the present advanced stage of civilization, and in a State so highly commercial as ours, can not be defended on any logical grounds. It has been feared that their repeal might, in agricultural districts, subject borrowers to the extortion of greedy lenders; but this apprehension has, in other communities, proved unfounded. In ruder conditions of society, when the laboring classes were, to a great extent, dependent on capitalists, there was a plausible argument in favor of limiting the rate of interest. But at the present day, when the eagerness to lend is quite as prevalent as the desire to borrow, and when labor has become independent and powerful, it needs no protection, direct or indirect, against capital in competing with it for the profits of production."

These words from such high authority are respectfully commended to our Legislature, and also to the members of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Philadelphia. The usury laws of the country are now and have been for many years dead letters on the statute books, and there can be no possible objection to the making of an agreement for an interest rate between borrower and lender. In case no contract is made, the State ought to establish a legal rate, but the practice now uniformly adopted ought to have the sanction of law.

SENATOR-ELECT BOGY, of St. Louis, the man who defeated Frank Blair, represents the ultra views of the Southern Democracy, and throughout the war was known to sympathize with the rebellion. He is a good man, however, and we are inclined to look upon his promotion over the faithless Frank as a deserved rebuke. Had the latter remained true to his party and its principles, and not fraternized with the Missouri Democrats,—in a word, remained true to himself and his once proud and enviable character—he would not to-day find himself defeated by those whom he attempted, against his honest convictions, to defend. The Chicago *Tribune* says of his successful opponent:

"Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, elected United Stated Senator, *vice* Frank Blair, is a hard-shell Democrat, of Southern proclivities at the outbreak of the war, but he gave only his sympathies to that side, and continued, as now, prominently in the active business life of this city. He was the straight-out Democratic candidate for Congress in 1862, and so far held the party vote against the inroads of Frank Blair that Blair was beaten by Samuel Knox, who carried the contest into Congress and got the seat. He was also the straight-out candidate in 1852, when Thomas H. Benton, making a fight of his own, was elected to the Lower House. In his card, some weeks ago, offering himself as a candidate, Mr. Bogy called attention to his unrequited services in these and other years as leader of a forlorn hope, and he urged that his solicitude for Democratic integrity entitled him to consideration now, even at the hands of Liberals. Mr. Bogy is of advanced years—we think over sixty. He was once Mayor of St. Louis, before the war, and was for a time Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Johnson."

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

California, it seems, continues to pay much attention to the development of its agricultural interests, and the State has gained many millions prospectively by virtue of a number of successful experiments which have been made in agriculture during the last ten years. They are improving their wheat lands, and have adopted in many localities new plans of sowing wheat, which they call dry sowing. Other experiments in reclaiming swamp lands have resulted in raising a vast body of lands, producing nothing heretofore, from a condition of comparative worthlessness to that of the very best lands in the State. They were always poorly off for grasses and have to rely upon the wild oat lands, which, however, are rapidly being reduced. The experiments for propagating new grasses were therefore numerous and mostly unsuccessful, but it seems as if one of them has already compensated for all the other failures—olfala is the one perennial grass, perpetuating itself by its roots, and proof against the dryest seasons. The culture of cotton has been advanced nearly or quite to a successful branch of agriculture.

The most important results have, however, lately been achieved in tobacco growing and in curing the leaf, and it is claimed that there is no tobacco produced in other States of the Union equal to some which was raised and cured in California during the past year. The result of one experiment last year was said to be the production of 1,500 pounds of tobacco per acre, at a cost not above four cents a pound, which was worth in the market at no time less than fifty cents a pound.

Let California continue in her efforts to become a prominent agricultural State of the Union, and she will do quite as well as she has done up to now by developing her mineral wealth. In fact, mining and farming must go hand in hand, and must be equally attended to to make a State rich and independent and the people happy and contented.

It seems to us very doubtful whether all the late mineral discoveries in California during the same period have been of so much real importance to the State as its successful agricultural development.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

The death of the late Emperor of France will revive speculation as to the probable effect the event will have on the future fortunes of the Bonapartist dynasty. Many are of opinion that the death of Napoleon III. will prove the end of its strength, and that the young Prince—who is comparatively unknown to the public—will never be able to control a sufficient following to justify even so small an effort to regain the lost throne. The Bourbon lilies will doubtless periodically bloom again only to decay beneath the more powerful shadows of the flower of Orleans. The representatives of the latter House are not without considerable strength among the leaders of France, and may prove powerful enough, in the event of trouble coming upon the infant Republic, to overwhelm all opposition. The death of the aged President, M. Thiers,—not an unlooked-for event—may precipitate the struggle for power; and should it occur before the youthful Louis—now in his seventeenth year—has arrived at the years of manhood, and before he shall have gained an influential following among the recent subjects of his father, the chances are that the Orleans Prince may establish himself on the throne, as the army, as at present organized, is known to favor such a result. Even before the death of Thiers the turbulence of the National delegates in the Assembly, often now threatening serious trouble, may force upon the leaders the necessity of a stronger central Government, and pave the way for the establishment of a monarchy. In such an event, we strongly incline to the belief that the Orleans family will be placed in power. The disastrous results of Sedan, and Metz and Strasburg, have not been forgotten by the army nor the people; and laying all their recent calamitous troubles at the door of their late sovereign, they will naturally turn from his kindred, and seek future safety and liberty and peace from other hands than those of his youthful son and heir.

During the past eighty years three dynasties and five Kings and Emperors have passed away from this much disturbed land, while since Louis the Fourteenth not one son has succeeded his father on the throne. May we not hope that the Republic will prove more enduring than the reigns of all these ambitious Kings; that it is safely and permanently established in the hearts of the people of France; that it has at least something stronger and greater and more lasting to rely on than either the ambition of leaders, or the bayonets of the army? In this event it will endure the shocks of time, outlive all pretenders to the divine right to rule, and remain to bless and protect the land through all time. The past two years of quiet and prosperity justify the hope that the Republic will be allowed to stand, if the determination is left with the rightful sovereigns—the people of France.

THE GRAND JURY.

We are glad that the people of this country are gradually but surely awakening to the extent of the evils growing out of our present Grand Jury system, and to the criminal nature of many of the magisterial returns made under the same. For a long time back we have noticed and commented upon this mockery of justice, but so wedded do we become to our "time honored" customs and methods of procedure, that our eyes are frequently blinded to the most glaring and manifest absurdities, and we fail to correct old abuses until we are brought up standing by some event of more than ordinary significance. There is not a Judge on the Bench in this county to-day, not an Attorney at this bar, not a man who has acted as a Grand Juror during the past ten years particularly, but who knows and will testify to the worse than criminal license taken by many of our so-called magistrates in the return of cases to the Grand Jury. It is by no means a singular nor exceptional circumstance that the alderman is found to be the real prosecutor in the case, leading a simple and confiding creature into difficulty, disgrace and expense in order wholly that he may put money in his purse, and regardless of the ends of justice and his oath.

Nor is this all, by any means, or the end of the suffering entailed by the pernicious system. Tom sues Dick for assault—the result of a hasty and bloodless quarrel which should have ended without further trouble. The 'Squire hears Tom's story, and holds Dick for trial, fixing his bail at a figure beyond his possibility of obtaining it. The result is he goes to jail—say for a period of two or three months—to await the action of the Grand Jury in his case. At the end of this time he is returned to Court for trial—he may remain another month in jail awaiting it—and after the loss of all this time, and the suffering entailed upon his family in consequence of it, he is fortunate if he gets off with a slight fine and another month, either at the Work House or the County Jail. Often such cases are dismissed by the Grand Jury after the accused has lain in jail for months awaiting the *ex parte* hearing of this magnificent old fogy humbug of a "Grand Inquest." Often again Tom in sueing Dick gets sued by Dick, and both are sent to jail by the imperious representative of justice, when a reconciliation could have been brought about by the magistrate if he had not thereby imperiled his "costs." Who will attempt to picture the suffering of the families of the poor and unknown under this pernicious system? How many fathers are daily sent to the jails of the Commonwealth, to await a "hearing" before the Grand Jury, for some trifling charge, which should never have been made, or, if made, should have been heard and ended at once by some lawful authority? How much time is annually lost to labor through this worse than criminal delay? Will some of our friends who can see the merits, or the practical value of the Grand Jury system, enlighten us in regard to them? We confess our inability to find aught but great cause to condemn the whole system, and shall hail the day when it shall be consigned to the oblivion of the past, along with its twin relic of a by-gone age, the present law through which our Aldermen hold their tenure of a useless and crime-breeding office. Let them both go, and together, and give us a better system, one that has long been asked for, and only refused because of a dislike to part with old customs and laws.

LOCAL OPTION.

On the third Friday of March, or on whatever other day the annual municipal elections are held, the voters of every county of this State, will decide by ballot, the question whether licenses shall be hereafter granted "for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof." If there is a majority "against license," then the courts or boards of license commissioners are prohibited from issuing any license for the sale etc., until the decision is revoked at a subsequent election, and such elections are provided for every three years. If a county votes against license, the licenses already granted become void on the first of next April, and the Treasurer of the county is required to refund to the holder of any license the money paid therefor. Under the provision of the law for the vote to be taken on the day of the annual municipal election, Clearfield county has already decided the question, and on Tuesday next an election will be held in Beaver Falls and in New Brighton, the local election in those boroughs taking place on that day and the remainder of Beaver county in March. The vote in Clearfield was significant, when it is remembered that it is one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, and that the Democratic members of the Legislature opposed the option law, in a body. Of the thirty-one election districts in Clearfield nine gave majorities for license and twenty-two against, the vote of the county standing, "for license" 926, "against license" 1,406—majority against 480. This is less than half the full vote of the county, it running to five thousand and over in closely contested elections.

It seems to be conceded that there will be a majority against license in nearly every county of the State. Those mentioned as doubtful are Allegheny, Philadelphia, some of the eastern mining counties, and others, as Lancaster and Berks, where there is a heavy German population in the country as well as in the towns and cities. But we would not be in the least surprised if every county in the State voted "against license," and Pennsylvania thus became the scene during the ensuing two or three years of further experiments as to the efficacy of prohibition as a remedy for the terrible evils of the liquor traffic. If the people decide against license, we suppose the penalties for selling liquor, ale, wine, or beer without license will remain in full force, although this point is contested by the opponents of the law. Of course the law will be a dead letter if there is no punishment for its violation. In the New England States, where positive prohibition has been tried, the laws for the enforcement have been of the most thorough, and, in some instances, arbitrary character. A State constabulary has been created, in distrust of the zeal of local officers, and invested with ample powers in making searches for and seizures of forbidden liquids. There will be no such machinery in this State, at the start, for the enforcement of the "local option" law, and its efficacy, we believe, will depend in a great measure on the earnestness of the friends of temperance and prohibition in fighting its battles in the courts and elsewhere. In the rural districts, where the evils of intemperance are measurably light compared with the flood of misery and crime, that it carries in its train in great cities, there will not be much difficulty in enforcing the law with the ordinary appliances. We know counties where prohibition is now almost an accomplished fact, owing to the refusal of the courts to grant licenses. But it is in cities and their suburban districts, where the evil is greatest, that there will be the utmost difficulty in enforcing prohibition, for that is what a refusal to grant licenses amounts to in theory.

While admitting that this legislation springs from an unselfish and humane desire to crush out the greatest source of human misery that affects the State and nation—the prolific parent of vice, crime, insanity and pauperism—yet we cannot but regard it as an experiment, the success of which remains to be demonstrated. It is due to the moral sentiment of the State that this experiment should be made, and we shall watch its progress with the greatest interest, if not with the hopeful view of the more enthusiastic of our temperance friends. In New England, prohibition is declared a splendid success by its advocates, and an absurd failure by its opponents. The truth probably lies in the golden mean. But our population is of a different character from that of the east, especially in our towns and cities, where we have a large foreign class, Germans particularly, who from infancy have been accustomed to the use of light wines and beer as part of their daily food. It is here will be the greatest difficulty in enforcing the law, should the anti-license proposition carry. There is a question of revenue also involved, but we regard it of secondary importance when compared with the untold evils inherent in the liquor traffic, for which prohibition is urged as a curative.

To be perfectly frank, the great danger of the adoption of the prohibition principle, as it seems to us, is to induce the advocates of temperance to trust too much to legal enactments, and to relax their efforts in the line of moral suasion. If they find the withholding of licenses is not so fruitful in good results as anticipated, they will be too apt to rush off to the Legislature for more stringent laws and more thorough police supervision. In this way they will come to regard the placing on the statute books of additional laws as a substantial triumph for their cause, without much thought as to whether these laws are supported by a public sentiment that will secure their enforcement. If every citizen who votes "against license," would actively assist in securing the arrest and punishment of those who sell liquor without license, we would have no doubt of the success of what we have styled an experiment; but we all know this will not be the case, but that nine-tenths of the voters will deem their duty discharged when they deposit their ballots, leaving the disagreeable task of enforcing the law to a very small portion of its supporters and a police that will be serenely indifferent.

REMOVE THE CAPITAL.

A respected cotemporary feebly objects to the removal of the State capital to Philadelphia, and gives for its reasons, first, that it would cost "from a million to two millions of dollars" to make the change. It need not cost a cent beyond the smaller figure, and might be done for one-half of even that amount, if Philadelphia will do as she has frequently shown a willingness to do, viz: donate the land necessary. But granting that it will cost "two millions," we hold that it would be a wise economy, and in every way a praiseworthy undertaking to remove the State capital away from its present miserable location. First, because new buildings will, ere long, become necessary if the change is not made, the present ones being old, somewhat dilapidated, and unfit both in size and pattern, and, secondly: we believe a better and more able class of Legislators can be secured, provided they are permitted to spend their time in Philadelphia—or indeed anywhere but in Harrisburg.

Another objection urged against Philadelphia as the State capital is the greater number of its "gilded palaces of sin" over those of Harrisburg. Well, if that be an argument, why not apply it in full force, and erect the Capitol building upon a high hill and surround it by an impassable wall in order that the virtue and morals of our Legislators may not be contaminated. Now we believe the removal of the capital to some beautiful spot in the environs of our chief city, will greatly add to the attendance of members by removing them further from the "gilded halls," etc., than they are at present. It is not proposed, we believe, to erect the new State House, in the densely built portions of the city, but to place it beyond and outside, and make it at once an attraction and an ornament. We cannot conceive of a rational objection to this; the old argument of a central location was exploded when the last "Conestoga wagon" took its departure for the "West," and the present era of fast lives and Pullman palaces makes it a matter of no importance whether the distance traveled be five miles or five hundred.

But all this aside, the greatest objection we find to Harrisburg is the opportunity it gives for frequent adjournments, when the members ought to remain at work, in continuous session, until their labors are completed. At present the Legislature is seldom in session more than three or four days of each week, and we have known of many instances where citizens have lost time and money by these adjournments. If the Legislature met in Philadelphia this would, for obvious reasons, be largely broken up, and the business could go on uninterruptedly. Members could then take their families with them during the session, when they would hardly think of such a thing as placing them in a Harrisburg hotel. The Philadelphia members would be at home, and almost a majority of both Houses could spend their Sabbaths in the family circle, without interrupting the six days' work, which is the time allotted for man to labor. The distant members would insist upon a short session, in order to get home to their own affairs at the end of it, and business would consequently be attended to promptly, and therefore satisfactorily. In a word, we can find an abundance of good reasons for removing the capital to Philadelphia, and hope it will be done at an early day, as both Legislators and people wanting legislation will be largely benefited thereby.

JUDGE AGNEW'S DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the appellant, W. J. Kountz, against Fisher Bros., for a reversal of the decision of the District Court of this county in one of the cases growing out of the "Bull Oil Ring of 1869," has been announced, and, as might be supposed, creates some talk in this community, where the parties and the facts out of which the suit grew are well known. To be brief, we will just state, that in June, 1869, W. J. Kountz sold 2,000 barrels of crude oil to Kirkpatrick & Lyons at thirteen and one-half cents per gallon. The latter firm subsequently transferred this contract to Fisher Brothers, who held it at maturity. Before it matured Kirkpatrick & Lyons entered into a combination with others for the purpose of fictitiously raising the price of oil to a figure above the price Kountz had sold to them at, and the latter on discovering this fact refused to deliver the oil or settle the difference at the price ruling on the day of maturity, viz., eighteen cents or thereabouts. Suit was brought to recover on this and other similar contracts, and judgment was rendered against Kountz in the District Court. This decision has been reversed by the Supreme Court and another trial ordered.

The point that we wish to bring before our readers at this time is the prominent one in this case, while there are several others of great interest to this community. It was held by Judge Agnew that in arriving at the value of an article, the jury could and must look outside of the market price. We have always been taught heretofore that the price of a thing was just what it would sell for, but in this, it appears from this decision, we were altogether wrong. There may be times and circumstances similar to those of the night of December 31, 1869, where "unlawful combinations," powerful through personal influence and unlimited moneyed resources—can exercise such temporary control over the markets of a commodity, that a value utterly fictitious may be temporarily maintained. Such a period was the one when Fisk and Gould run the price of gold up on an unsuspecting public. Another may be found in Jay Gould's late attempt to "Bull" the market on Erie railroad stock; indeed the past ten years are prolific in just such attempts to "corner" the markets of the country, and even staid old Pittsburgh—so wedded to honest ways—began to think the trick a respectable one, provided money could be made through it for the parties holding all the bowers, trumps and aces.

But Judge Agnew thinks differently, and uses such terms as "unlawful and fraudulent practices," "fictitious," "false" and "swollen prices," "fraudulent purposes of the combination;" and refuses to lend his "sanction and encouragement to gambling operators and capitalists," because they "would destroy men's chances in legitimate business." Nor will he permit the measures of damages to be made upon the figure of the fictitious price established by the "combination," although it appears to be the market value of the article, or what it will bring. The price must be "a *bona fide* one," and in order to ascertain what this is, reference must be made to the price *after* maturity of the contract as well as *before* that time. In this case the plaintiffs proved that oil would sell to the "Ring" at eighteen cents per gallon on the night of the 31st of December, 1869, but unfortunately for them, it was worth but little more than half that sum on the day after the contract fell due, and it was therefore the duty, under such circumstances, for the jury to fix the market price, and the measure of damages—a privilege which was denied them under the rulings of the lower court. The latter held to our old idea, that what a thing would sell for—no matter under what circumstances, nor to whom—that was its price, morally, legally and every other way. But Judge Agnew dissents, and holds that such a course would place legitimate dealers wholly at the mercy of gamblers, and, basing his decision on common sense, he declines to permit them to fictitiously make the market price, and empowers the jury to find what the actual value of a thing is to the legitimate trade, regardless of the offers of members of an "unlawful combination."

The Judge is severe, but we believe he is right, and that his decision will greatly tend to prevent attempts in the future to "corner oil," at least in this latitude.

The force of the decision is applicable quite as much to efforts to "Bear" a market as to "Bull" it, as the jury is authorized to inquire what the *actual market value* is, outside of all extraneous influences. A combination might be organized to put prices *down* on "settlement day" quite as readily as one could be formed to put them *up*, and with the same intent, viz.: enforcement of unfulfilled contracts at figures to suit the "shorts." The markets might be so tampered with by the "Bears" that all purchasers would be frightened off, and consequently the ruling rate could be influenced. Hereafter, under this decision, it will be the privilege of juries to look over the whole ground and find what the legitimate price is, or ought to be, before adjusting the amount of damages for non-fulfilled contracts of any kind. In a word, stock and merchandise gambling—hitherto thought to be honest and respectable—has been dealt a staggering blow by the highest judicial authority in the State, and the people can well afford to congratulate themselves that an end has been put to it. Legitimate trade and merchandising can henceforth pursue the even tenor of their ways with no fear of "Corners," thrusts from irate "Bulls," or hugs from angry "Bears."

STATE NEWS.

THE production of the Fifteenth (Fagundas) District for December averaged 1,077 barrels from 295 wells.

A NEW three hundred barrel flowing well was struck at Grease City, Saturday. It is owned by Captain Grace.

LAST week the Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid to their 2,000 workmen in Altoona the large sum of $165,000 wages for one month.

THERE is something in a name, as a Mr. Hunter, of Tionesta, had sixteen dead deer and one bear ready to be skinned, lying around his house a few days ago.

THERE were originally but three counties in Pennsylvania, viz., Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks. Clarion county was formed from a part of Venango and Armstrong counties March, 11, 1839.

THE wells on the Sedgwick farm, Petrolia, are not averaging more than six barrels. A new well on this farm, owned by John Galey, is doing fifty barrels, but several are not doing more than four.

ON last Thursday morning Miss Nancy McLure, of Sharon, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, died, aged 94 years. Mrs. McLure was a granddaughter of the Hon. John Hart, of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

A TENEMENT house in St. Mary's, Elk county, was burned on Sunday evening last, and three little children, the oldest but five years old, perished in the conflagration. The mother had left the little ones alone, and gone out to some of her neighbors.

JOHN W. COLE, of Garland, Warren county, has wintered thirty hens last winter, and during the past year has sold $62.75 worth of eggs, besides setting hens on 219 and using what they wanted in the family. His breed is the white Bramah.

THE Titusville *Courier* says: On the McCleary Farm, near Petrolia, three two hundred and fifty barrel tanks are filled with oil, and a five hundred barrel tank is building. The operators are determined to store their oil, and wait for better prices.

THE voters of Armstrong county will vote for or against the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors in all election districts, except Kittanning Borough, on Friday, the 28th of February next. This includes Parker's Landing and Lawrenceburg.

A YOUNG man named Charles Crocker, of Centreville, Butler county, lost his life at the Petrolia City fire, on Sunday evening, in trying to prevent a derrick from falling on a house, the derrick falling upon him and crushing him. A second fire, near the centre of the town, burned a six hundred barrel oil tank belonging to the Gibson well, and a well rig of Parson Brothers.

THOMAS PADEN, aged about twenty years, met with a serious accident on his father's farm, near Fredonia, last Saturday about noon. He was engaged in felling a tree, which lodged on a sapling. Paden then went to work to cut the sapling down, and while thus employed, both trees fell, one across the young man's breast, crushing it so fearfully that death ensued in about an hour.

TUESDAY'S Oil City *Derrick* says the Parker accommodation coming north on Monday night killed a man named Bacon. The pilot struck him and hurled him off the track; his head struck a piece of railroad iron. He was picked up as soon as possible and taken to Foxburg, where he died in about forty minutes. Deceased was a sewing machine agent from Lawrenceburg, aged about 35.

THE Oil City *Evening Telegraph* of yesterday says that on Saturday afternoon, John Duress, an employe on the Allegheny Valley railroad, was run over by a hand car near the mouth of Robert's run and seriously hurt. He was standing in the car, the wheels of which passed over a signal torpedo, exploding it, and Duress, in looking over the front part of the hand car to see what had happened, lost his balance and fell upon the track. The wheels passed over his thighs.

THE youth Avery, whose incipient forgeries were lately nipped in the bud, was tried on a couple of indictments, Friday afternoon last at Meadville. On the charge of obtaining goods on false pretenses, he was his own lawyer, such having been his former occupation. Being unsuccessful in this, he threw up the sponge, and let somebody else conduct the second case in which he was again convicted. On Saturday he was sentenced for both crimes, jointly, and given four years and ten months of penal servitude in the State's Prison to work out.

ON Wednesday of last week, Mr. Wm. Messner, of Warren, was up near Mr. Holt's some four miles below Corydon, helping his men get out timber. He kept his shot gun in a hollow tree to use when he was at leisure in shooting partridges and other game. When the last team was coming he stopped in a hurry for his gun, jerked it out and it went off, lodging the whole charge and wadding in the fleshy part of his right hip with a downward direction. The muscles of the hip are all torn to pieces, but the bone is not injured. He was doing well at last advices.

THE Titusville *Herald* says: Last Saturday a most singular accident occurred on a farm in Chautauqua Lake, owned by one Stevens, a former conductor on the Oil Creek road. A workman was felling a tree just as a man named Lane was driving by in his cutter with his wife and three children. As the tree commenced to topple the horse became frightened and stopped. Lane got out to urge him on, and saw the tree would fall towards him. He tried to pull his wife and children out of the cutter, but without avail, and the tree fell on them. The woman and two children were instantly killed, and the other child died shortly afterward.

MONDAY'S Titusville *Herald* says: Saturday afternoon last, Andrew Firth, son of a widow living on the plank road, was coasting with some companions near Mr. R. H. Lee's refinery; one of the boys fell from his sled on the road just as Mr. J. H. Broad drove along. In trying to avoid running over him Mr. Broad ran against and knocked down the boy Firth. The boy was on his feet directly, and to an inquiry if he was hurt made no reply, but walked on. Drs. Moody and Barr were afterward called to see him; when it was found that his skull had been crushed, and part of the brain protruded, which was immediately replaced. The wound is a very dangerous one, and may probably prove fatal.

ON Thursday morning last, as Mr. Isaac Gress, of Pleasant Unity, was crossing the railroad at Chambers' crossing, west of Latrobe, in a sleigh, the hind part of the sleigh was struck by the bumper of the engine of the mail train east; a view of the approaching train being obstructed by a gravel train switched off on the siding. The horse and sleigh escaped, but Mr. Gress was pitched a distance of fifteen feet and fatally injured. The train backed, and he was taken to the station at Latrobe, from whence he was removed to the residence of his brother. All that human aid could do was done to alleviate his sufferings, but he expired about half past one o'clock. He leaves a wife and three children, and a large circle of friends, who will mourn his untimely end.

ON Wednesday evening last, a sad and fatal accident occurred to the family of Thomas Carr, who resides on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, near Morton's Station, by which Mrs. Carr and her three children were burned to death. Mrs. Carr had been very busy all day ironing clothes and had neglected to fill a lamp that she intended to use with oil. The oil, called combination fluid, and said to be non-explosive, was in a can. Mrs. Carr filled the lamp, but before doing so as a matter of precaution, removed a lighted lamp to the opposite side of a table from where she was standing, and was in the act of sitting the can upon the table, when it exploded as quick as gunpowder, caused no doubt by the gas from the can communicating with the lighted lamp. Three of her children were in the room at the time close to the table, and upon them and the mother the burning oil was scattered, setting their clothes on fire. Some of the neighbors heard the cries of distress and on hastening to the house found the room on fire, Mrs. Carr in the last agonies of death and the children burnt in a horrible manner. They extinguished the fire and did all they could to relieve the sufferers, but two of the children died soon after the accident, and the third lingered until towards midnight when death relieved it from its horrible suffering.

FIFTY-FIVE old Catholic priests are now declared apostates from the Church of Rome; forty-two of them are in Germany and Austria.

HARRISBURG.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR MERITS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1873.

REPEAL OF THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Already there is considerable talk here of the repeal of the local option law of last session to be consummated before the time fixed for the Spring elections. It is said a quarter of a million of dollars can and will be raised for that purpose. With such a motive power as this, and the fact that the Democrats, with very few exceptions, are committed against this sort of legislation, it would not be surprising if repeal was effected, or the law amended in some manner as will destroy its purpose. At best, it is a loosely and clumsily drawn statute, and it will not be difficult to inject into its body some sly modification that will make it still more inconsistent.

If the temperance people are in earnest in their demand for this law, and sincere in their hope that it will mitigate the ends of intemperance, it is time that they were at work to save their darling from the spoiler. The liquor interest in this State is an immense one, and runs through the whole social and business range from the palace to the hovel—from the manufacturer with millions of capital to the illicit still hid in some mountain nook or abandoned coal mine. It is not at all extravagant to suppose that a quarter, or even half a million of dollars could be raised to rid the statute books of a measure that conflicts with its prosperity and life, as the local option law undoubtedly does. Think of the five thousand licensed drinking places in Philadelphia, and the fifteen hundred in Allegheny county—of the immense wholesale business that is carried on in the various liquids, stomach bitters included, that will come under the sweeping prohibition of the local option law—of the distillery interest—of the costly breweries in every county of the State, and it is very easy to see where the money will come from, if such an argument will influence legislative action. Besides all that, the liquor interest of the State is now pretty thoroughly organized. It can be reached, and its influence, adherents and money contributions consolidated for action in compact and effective shape in very brief time.

The temperance people *par excellence*, and the supporters of the option law generally, should know what strength they have to confront this immense liquor interest. It will not do for them to scoff it as the disreputable "whisky ring," and all that for it embodies weath, respectability and social and business position as well as much that is the reverse of this. The supporters of the law have undoubtedly a majority of the people with them in their experiment, and will have until the law is demonstrated effective in all that is claimed for it, or a mere dead letter on the statute book; in either case I think there will be a falling off. But can they rely on the Legislature? That's the important question just now, or the experiment in prohibition will not be made in Pennsylvania this year.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. HARTRANFT.

The Senate and House have each appointed a Committee of seven to make arrangements for the inauguration of Governor elect Hartranft. The ceremony will take place, should the weather prove favorable, on the portico of the Capitol building, but otherwise, in the House of Representatives. The Senate Committee consists of Messrs. Davis, of Philadelphia, Rutan, White, Strang, Waddell, Petrikin and Collins; the House Committee of Messrs. Kauffman, of Lebanon, Smith, of Philadelphia, Nyce, Wainwright, Tittlemary, Noyes and Smith, of Fayette. At a meeting of the joint committee this afternoon, Senator Davis was elected Chairman. The various military organizations of the State, who can do so, were invited to attend. General Prevost was designated to command the military, and will have his headquarters at the Jones House, where communications should be sent from military organizations desiring to take part. General Jordan will be chief marshal of the citizens and firemen's part of the procession. The Committee expects a large attendance, should the weather next week be at all favorable. A number of sub-committees were appointed to arrange all the details of the inauguration ceremonies.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1873.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

The subject has been disposed of at last by fixing the salary at ten thousand dollars per annum. This was the figure named in the bill as originally introduced in the House, but it was cut down to nine thousand—a very small tub to the economical whale. The Senate this morning re-inserted ten thousand dollars, and passed the bill by ayes 18, nays 12. Messrs. Warfel and White, Republicans, voted against the bill, and M'Clure Reform, and Randall and Nagle, Democrats, for it. Otherwise the Republicans voted for the bill and the Democrats against. In the House, on the question of concurrence, the yeas were 53 and nays 44. This was a party vote, with the exception that Messrs. De Lacy, Josephs, King and Noyes, Democrats, voted for the bill, and Messrs. Bailey, Brunges, Dartt, M'Cune, Myer, Morford, Mylin, Nyce, Ramsey, Schminkey, Shuer and Wilcox, Republicans, voted against.

On this question of salaries, it may be said, that fixed for the Governor by this bill, is not a very extravagant one, when compared with the sums realized by county officers in some of the more populous counties. Thus, Mr. McClure has introduced in the Senate, as a "*reform*" measure, a bill establishing the salaries of the county officers in Philadelphia, in which that of the Sheriff is fixed at $20,000 per annum, the District Attorney $15,000, City Treasurer $10,000, Recorder of Deeds $10,000; and so on, down through eight, seven, and six thousand, the last modest figure for the City Solicitor. This bill, however, abolishes all fees, and if passed will raze the profits of some of the Philadelphia officials fifty and seventy-five per cent.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

In the Senate this morning Speaker Anderson announced the Standing Committees for the session of 1873. Senator McClure, it will be observed, is set off among the Democrats, and helps to make up their quota on the committees to which he is appointed. The first Committee, on Constitutional Reform, has been superceded in its functions by the Constitutional Convention. The committees are as follows; they are given in full for the convenience of those who have business before the Legislature:

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Strang, White, Graham, Cutler, Delamater, Davis (Berks), McClure, Wallace and Dill.

Congressional Apportionment—Messrs. Rutan, Graham, Fitch, White, Strang, Wallace, Davis (Berks), Dill and Playford.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Waddell, Heilman, Rutan, Albright and Nagle.

Finance—Messrs. Graham, Rutan, Strang, Wallace and McClure.

Judiciary General—Messrs. White, Waddell, Fitch, Davis (Berks) and Wallace.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Fitch, Cutler, Delamater, Petrikin and Albright.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Cutler, M'Kinley, Fitch, Petrikin and Playford.

Divorces—Messrs. Weakley, Heilman, Davis (Philadelphia), Albright and Crawford.

Banks—Messrs. Delemater, Graham, Alexander, M'Sherry and Nagle.

Education—Messrs. Warfel, Lemon, White, Crawford and Chalfant.

Accounts—Messrs. Lemon, Delamater, Weakley, Knight and Chalfant.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Warfel, Alexander, Maclay, Albright and M'Sherry.

Corporations—Messrs. Humphreys, Weakley, M'Kinley, Nagle and Collins.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Albright, Maclay, Heilman, Humphreys and Collins.

Public Printing—Messrs. Davis (Berks), Humphreys, Weakley, Lemon and Chalfant.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis (Philadelphia), Warfel, Rutan, Randall and Dill.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Cutler, Waddell, Alexander, Knight and M'Sherry.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Davis (Philadelphia), Strang, Humphreys, Randall and Rowland.

Agriculture—Messrs. Maclay, Heilman, Lemon, Knight and Crawford.

Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Heilman, M'Kinley, M'Sherry and Playford.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Delamater, Humphreys, Maclay, Nagle and M'Clure.

Election Districts—Messrs. Humphreys, M'Kinley, Strang, M'Sherry and Rowland.

Library—Messrs. White, Warfel and Knight.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Delamater, Graham, Alexander, M'Sherry and Petrikin.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Heilman, Lemon and Crawford.

New Counties and County Seats.—Messrs. M'Kinley, Strang, Davis (Philadelphia), Randall and Crawford.

Private Claims and Damages.—Messrs. Alexander, Warfel, Rowland, Playford and Collins.

Compare Bills.—Messrs. Waddell, Weakley, Rutan and Petrikin.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1873.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees of the House this morning. I do not hear much comment on them as yet. Mr. Mitchell of Tioga and Mahon of Franklin will divide the powers of leadership of the House as the heads of the Committees on Ways and Means and Judiciary. The Democrats growled a little that the excommunicated Sam Josephs should have places on four such important committees as Ways and Means, Railroads Municipal Corporations and Passenger Railroads to the prejudices of their best men. These are all good committee for Samuel. Allegheny has the Chairmanship of the Committees on Printing, Military, Vice and Immorality, and Congressional Apportionment. I subjoin a list of the more important committee.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Mitchell, Myer, Daniels, Bates (Crawford), Bowman, Brown, Cross, Hancock, Young, Kauffman (Lebanon), Levering, Mylon, Vodges, Wainwright, Josephs, Morris, Noyes, Brockway, Conrad, Lawshe, Welsh.

Judiciary System (General.)—Messrs. Mahon, Porter, Bates, (Crawford,) Brown, Bullard, Jones, (Potter,) Lane, M'Creary, M'Cormick, Mitchell, Mylon, Newmeyer, Ramsey, Waldron, Wolf, Brockway, Heiges, Kisner, Orvis, Reynolds, Williams.

Judiciary System, (Local.)—Messrs. Bullard, Newmeyer, Allison, Bates, (Crawford,) Bowman, Brown, Dartt, Hancock, M'Cormick, Mitchell, Mylon, Ramsey, Smith, (Philadelphia.) Wolf, Heiges, Kisner, Lawson, Orvis, Reynolds, Smith, (Fayette.)

Municipal Corporations.—Messrs. Albright, Lamon, M'Cullough (Philadelphia), Ash, Ballantine, Bullard, Burkholder, Burns, Newell, Porter, Prizer, Smith (Philadelphia), Strock, Tittermary, Vogdes, Dailey, Darrah, DeLacy, Josephs, Latta, Welsh.

Education.—Messrs. Dartt, Henry, Bailey, Cross, Jones, (Susquehanna,) Kaufman, (Schuylkill,) M'Cracken, McMillen, Oliver, Ramsey, Bates, (Juniata and Mifflin,) Lawshe, Orvis, Reynolds, Williams.

Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Wainwright, Tittermary, Newell, Oliver, Ramsey, Tschudy, Dailey, Hegeman, Williams.

Railroads—Messrs. Lamon, Lane, Allison, Black, Kaufman, (Lebanon,) Levering, McCracken, M'Creary, Newell, Nyce, Prizer, Sample, Shortt, Tschudy, Wolf, De Witt, Josephs, King, Petriken, Pyle, Smith, (Fayette.)

Printing—Messrs. Ramsey, Mahon, Cross, M'Cullough, (Philadelphia,) Schminkey, Brockway, Lawson, Noyes.

Passenger Railways.—Messrs. Daniels, Albright, Ash, Ballantine, Burns, Lamon, M'Cullough (Philadelphia), Porter, Sample, Smith (Philadelphia), Strock, Tittermary, Vogdes, Wilcox, Dailey, Dry, Eagen, Josephs, King, Noyles, Quigley.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Brown, Ramsey, Bailey, Jones (Potter), Jones (Susquehanna), Kaufman (Lebanon), McCracken, Mylon, Newmeyer, Greenawalt, Hegeman, Heiges, Houseman, Kisner.

Corporations—Messrs. Porter, Ballantine, Albright, Hancock, Lamon, Lane, M'Cullough, (Philadelphia), Myer, Sample, Smith (Philadelphia), Strock, Tittermary, Tschudy, Waldron, De Lacy, Josephs, King, Lawshe, Noyes, Smith (Fayette), Daily.

Claims—Messrs. Lane, Ramsey, McKee, Prizer, Shuler, Tschudy, Wilcox, Bates (Mifflin), Darrah, Koons, Lawson, Loucks.

Election Districts.—Hancock, Daniels, Brunges, Burns, Kauffman (Schuylkill), Lamon, Oliver, Shortt, Wainwright, Waldron, Conrad, Hegeman, Houseman, Lawson, Welsh.

Banks—Messrs. Henry, Wolf, Prizer, Ash, Daniels, Kaufman (Lebanon), McCormick, McMillen, Meyer, Shortt, Wainwright, Beach, Greenawalt, Koons, Staples, Stier, Welsh.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Burkholder, Cross, Black, M'Cune, M'Kee, M'Millan, Meyer, Nyce, Ramsey, Amerman, Hildebrand, M'Cullough (Berks), Morris, Stier.

Iron and Coal.—Messrs. Morford, Young, Ballantine, Bowman, Burns, Kaufman (Lebanon), M'Kee, Prizer, Strock, Amerman, De Lacy, Eagen, Hildebrand, Houseman, Stier.

Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Brunges, Henry, Allison, Black, Newmeyer Kauffman, (Schuylkill), Morford, Shuler, Wilcox, Eagen, Koons, Lawshe, Quigley.

Military.—Messrs. Ballantine, Lane, Burkholder, Hancock, Henry, Kauffman, (Lebanon) M'Creary, Vogdes, Wilcox, Baird, De Lacy, De Witt, King, Loucks.

Congressional Apportionment.—Messrs. M'Cormick, Porter, Allison, Brown, Daniels, Jones, (Potter,) Mahon, Mylon, Nyce, Porter, Brockway, Lawshe, Noyes, Staples.

In addition to the above, Mr. Sample, of Allegheny, is on the Committee on Counties and Bureau of Statistics; Mr. Ballantine on Pensions and Gratuities; Mr. Young on Retrenchment and Reform, Agriculture, and Roads and Bridges; Mr. Newmeyer on Estates and Escheats; and my handsome friend M'Cormick on Divorces, where he will be subject to the seductive wiles of grass widows and the importunities of discontented Benedicts.

The Constitutional Convention.

NUMEROUS AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1873.

CONVENTION MEMBERS AND OFFICES.

By Mr. John M. Purviance—An article to the effect that no member of this Convention shall be eligible to any office created under this Constitution, or where the tenure and mode of holding office and choosing officers shall be changed from appointment by the Governor to election by the qualified voters of the State; Provided, that this amendment shall only apply to the first election to be held after the adoption of this Constitution.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

By J. P. Wetherill—An amendment, that the Councils of any city of over 100,000 inhabitants with a view to the more certain prevention of abuses that may occur by the dereliction of duty of any officer elected by them, or under their control, or of any member thereof, and for the correction of the same, may have power in any investigation thereof to compel the attendance of witnesses, examine them under oath, and to send for such books and papers as may be necessary to prove the truth or falsity of the charge made. The willful making of a false oath by the witnesses shall be considered perjury. Should the committee having the examination in charge demand it, the Mayor of the city, or the Judge of any Court thereof, shall issue subpoena, and, if necessary, by attachment compel the attendance of witnesses. Should the officer be convicted of any infamous crime, the office held by him shall be declared vacated, and he shall not be eligible to any office of trust or profit under the city government.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Beebe presented the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into and report to this Convention as to the following article: There shall be a Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be elected at the same time, in the same manner, and for the same term, as the Governor, whose powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

By Mr. Barclay—A Constitutional clause that the Legislature of Pennsylvania shall at the first session after the adoption of the Constitution require by law that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall be compelled to attend the public schools, during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years, for a term of at least two years, unless educated by other means, and parents and guardians shall not be allowed to permit their children to grow up in ignorance and vagrancy.

CHARITABLE STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

By Mr. Minor—That the power of the Legislature to make appropriations in aid of charitable institutions shall be limited hereafter to those which are under the exclusive care and control of the State.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF VALUATION.

By Mr. Brodhead—That the Committee on Taxation, Revenue and Finance be requested to inquire into the policy of providing for a general and uniform system of valuation of all the real and personal estate in the Commonwealth, under oath, and with proper penalties for false returns, upon which valuation a tax of a certain number of mills per dollar, as may be designated by State, county and municipal authorities as necessary for their purposes, shall be laid and collected by the county authorities, and paid over to the State and municipal treasurers.

That in making such valuations the market value of the property shall be the standard; that no property, real or personal, shall pay more than one tax; that all incumbrances shall be deducted from such valuation and taxed in the hands of owners, and that corporations shall be taxed when feasible.

USURY LAWS.

By Mr. Heverin—Resolution that the Committee on Legislature be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing an amendment to the Constitution for the abolition of all usury laws, and prohibiting their future enactment.

REMOVAL OF STATE CAPITAL—FIXING BOUNDARIES—STATE SEAL.

Mr. Kaine, of Fayette, called up his resolution providing for an additional Committee to consider the matter of the removal of the State capital, fixing the boundaries of the State, adoption of a State Seal, &c.

Judge Woodward saw no necessity for such a course. The removal of the State Capital would be properly considered; as to the boundaries of the State, they are already fixed, and fixed unalterably; as to the State Coat of Arms, he saw no necessity for a change, and he would have none. They are enshrined in the heart of the people, and needed no Constitutional guardianship. So far as the "State Arms" are concerned he would say "hands off." The four millions of people of Pennsylvania will take proper care of these "State Arms."

Mr. Kane, of Fayette, denied that the boundaries of the State are unalterably fixed, and claimed that even now the matter of boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware is under the consideration of a commission appointed for the purpose.

As to the State flag, he said that it also had been changed, and was not the flag that the gentleman (Judge Woodward) had grown so enthusiastic over. The horses on the present coat-of-arms were not the same as those of years ago. Those seen on the State flags years ago were the old Conestoga horses, *with harness on them.*

Mr. John Price Wetherill opposed the formation of a new committee, since they had 27 committees already.

All the matters mentioned by the gentleman from Fayette could be carefully considered by the Committees already constituted. As to the State horses, it made but little difference whether they had harness or not, and if we commence meddling with the State flag, the chances are that we will elevate it above the national emblem.

Upon a vote being taken Mr. Kaine's resolution was defeated.

On motion the Convention then adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1873.

COUNTY JAIL MANAGEMENT.

By Mr. Wherry: To improve the management of county jails by separating the office of Sheriff from that of warden or keeper of said county jails.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

By Mr. De France: That the Committee on the Declaration of Rights be requested to inquire into the propriety of making section 6 of the Declaration of Rights read in substance as follows: That the trial by jury in all criminal cases, whether the cases existed as such in 1776, or were created since, or may be in the future, shall be as heretofore, and the right remain inviolate, except cases triable before Justices of the Peace.

TAXATION.

By Mr. Niles: That all taxation shall be equal; and also to prohibit the Legislature from passing any law discriminating against any property in taxation for general purposes.

By Mr. Bardsley: To prohibit any city, county, borough, township, or any corporate bodies, deriving their existence from the public, to issue warrants of any certificates of indebtedness of any character whatever, for any sum beyond the amount already provided for by taxation.

SALARIES OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS.

By Mr. Campbell: That all officers elected by the people to lucrative or remunerative offices shall be paid by stated salaries, and shall in no instance receive, for their own use, profit or compensation, any fees whatever.

SALARIES FOR STATE OFFICERS.

By Mr. Hemphill: All State officers shall be paid in salaries for their service, which shall be fixed by the Legislature, and shall be neither increased or decreased during the term for which the person is elected or appointed; excepting in cases of appointment or election, during good behavior or for life, when the salaries may be subject to Legislative revision once in every ten years.

The Legislature shall require all State officers in receipt of fees to make quarterly returns to the proper office, together with an itemized account of the same made under oath.

GENERAL ELECTION DAYS—PROPOSED CHANGE.

The Convention at this point resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, with John H. Walker, of Erie, in the chair, for the purpose of considering the amendment proposed by the Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Representations. The proposed amendment provides that:

SECTION —.—The general election shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November; but the Legislature may by a law fix a different day, two-thirds of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. —.—All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers for a regular term of service shall be held on the third Monday of March.

Mr. McAllister, of Centre county, spoke in favor of the amendment, saying the object thereof was to prevent colonization and repeating, since nearly all the States hold their general elections on the first Tuesday of November.

The first section, as reported from the Committee, was then adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1873.

A STATE REVISOR.

By Mr. Alricks—that one State Revisor shall be elected every three years, whose duty it shall be to examine and revise the accounts in the Auditor-General's office, and ascertain and report annually to the Legislature, whether bills and claims against the Commonwealth, on file in said office, for work, labor and materials are fair and true accounts of the services rendered or materials furnished; and whether all taxes on corporations have been equally and fairly adjusted according to law.

MARRIAGE CONTRACTS.

By Mr. Broomall—*Resolved*, That the Committee on Legislation inquire into the expediency of providing that the contract of marriage shall have no effect whatever upon the rights of property of the parties during its continuance, and that upon its termination, by the death of either husband or wife, the survivor shall take the same share and interest in the estate of the decedent.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

By J. Alexander Simpson—Preamble: We the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acknowledging our dependence upon Almighty God, grateful to Him for the blessings which we have enjoyed, and invoking His aid in our efforts to form a permanent government, establishing justice, insure domestic tranquility, and to secure civil, political and religious liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and to establish the following Constitution:

By T. H. B. Patterson—Preamble: We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to ALMIGHTY GOD for our freedom and prosperity, and invoking His favor and guidance, in order to secure for ourselves and posterity the rights of life, liberty and prosperity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

BRIBERY, PERJURY AND ELECTION FRAUDS.

By Mr. Campbell—Every person who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery or perjury at any election, or of wilful fraud either in giving or receiving votes, or in counting or returning the same, or of fraudently tampering with, altering mutilating or destroying any election returns, certificates or records, shall be disqualified from voting at any election thereafter, and from holding any office of honor or profit in this State. No idiot or insane person or persons convicted of treason or felony in this State shall hold any office or vote at any election therein.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Wayne Mac Veagh, Chairman of the Committee on Legislature, presented the report of said committee, which was laid over for printing. The following are the essential points thereof:

The report submitted by Mr. Mac Veagh, proposes biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, and a carefully prepared oath that the members have neither given bribes to obtain their election nor taken bribes to influence their official action.

The scheme of apportionment is based upon the system in the reformed Constitution of Illinois (that is, the cumulative system), and it is believed that it will secure a fair districting of the State, without permitting the State to be divided and "gerymandered" to suit the convenience of members of the Legislature or of political parties.

The compensation of members of the Legislature is fixed at $1,200 for each period of two years, without allowing any further sums as members of committees or perquisite of any kind.

Elections for members of the Legislature are to be held only once in two years. Senators holding for four years, and Representatives for two years.

These are some of the reforms which the Committee on Legislature has recommended to the Convention.

ELECTION DAYS.

At one o'clock the Convention resolved itself into Committee of Whole, with John H. Walker, of Erie, in the chair, for the purpose of considering the following section reported yesterday by the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation.

The second section proposed by the committee for incorporation in the new Constitution was then read, as follows:

Section —. The election for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of service shall be held on the third Friday or March.

Mr. McAllister, Chairman of the Committee, said such a date had been selected because it would best suit the many interests of the people of the State, and would in the end do away with that curse, "special legislation." As things stand now such elections are held to suit the wishes of politicians. Such a state of affairs should be changed.

It was moved by Mr. Corbett to strike out "March" and insert "February."

Mr. John N. Purviance moved to strike out all after the word "hold" and insert the following:

"At such time and place as shall be fixed by the Legislature, and that such elections shall be held on the same day in each election district, the persons then elected shall hold their offices respectively for two years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified."

Mr. Wetherill opposed the section as a whole, as it would not suit large cities—one election, in the Fall, would be sufficient. Were two elections held, one in Spring and one in Fall, they would have the effect of disorganizing business, raising the usual political tumult, &c.

Mr. J. Alex. Simpson was of the same opinion as Mr. Wetherill.

Mr. John Campbell, Jr., favored the section, since it divided municipal and State politics. Men in Philadelphia, who favored reform, have been forced to oppose the reform candidates simply on account of desiring to damage the chances of the State and National candidates. The people desire that the municipal elections shall be separate from the State elections.

Mr. Darlington, of West Chester, opposed the section so far as it applies to cities. He thought that the people of large cities should have a right to decide this matter by voting upon it. As to the curse of "special legislation," referred to by Mr. McAllister, he would say that "special legislation" was not hurtful in its application to borough or township elections but only worked bad results when passed in favor of certain "moneyed interests."

Mr. Hanna thought the matter was not one for the Convention to decide. It was a proper subject for the State Legislature to act upon. The people, through their legislators, should settle the matter of local elections.

The amendment of Mr. Purviance was then acted upon and lost.

Mr. Corbett's amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Simpson moved, as an amendment, "that the cities be allowed at the next general election, to select the day for holding such elections." Lost.

The section as amended was then adopted.

The Committee then arose and reported the adoption of the article as amended.

The House then agreed to the section as amended by a vote of 84 yeas to 30 nays.

The Convention adjourned.

POLITICAL.

The Kansas Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—The *Democrat* has a special from Topeka, Ks., which, referring to Senatorial matters, says: There is considerable canvassing going on, but no definite results have been reached. The contest seems to be narrowing down to Pomeroy and Governor Harvey. Judge Low is expected here from Washington on Saturday, and his coming may give a new turn to the struggle. The Anti-Pomeroy elements have held a general caucus, at which fifty-one members announced themselves opposed to Pomeroy's re-election. It requires sixty-seven to elect. The opposition to Pomeroy is divided between Harvey, Lowe, Logan and Kallosh, and no organized attempt has been made to centre it on any one of them.

The Missouri Senatorship Settled.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Col. L. V. Bogy, was declared United States Senator in the joint session of the Legislature to-day, after which he was conducted to the Speaker's desk by Gov. Woodson and a committee appointed for the purpose, and made a speech, in which he promised to represent the people of the State and the entire west, to be a representative of the people, to serve with fidelity and faithfulness, to favor a revenue sufficient only for a strictly economical government and the payment of the debt, the restoration of State rights, and the placing of the Southern States on a proper footing, with amnesty to all, and to defend the interests of Eastern monopolists. The speech was received with great applause.

ERIE.

The Storey-Richey Oil Case.

ERIE, January 15.—The United States Circuit and District Courts commenced yesterday. The Story-New Columbia oil case, William Story vs. David Richey *et al.*, which had a three weeks' trial a year ago, was taken up. The plaintiffs allege a misapprehension and fraud by the defendants at the time of purchase, and the suit being brought seven years after the sale against the declaration of the plaintiff, the defendants plead the statute of limitations. The plaintiff's reply was that the fraud was not discovered until over six years after the sale. The defendants demur that the plaintiff make replication in general terms only.

Judge McKennan, after listening to able and exhaustive arguments, gave judgment in favor of the defendants, but with leave to plaintiff to amend his replication. Some of the best legal talent in the country is engaged in this case, as it involves the purchase of the most prosperous of oil farms. The sale of the farm was made before other than the first sand rock had been found, and upon it a few months subsequent to the sale the first flowing well in the oil region was struck. It is expected the case will yet go to trial before a jury. A large number of witnesses are here.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1873.

PUBLIC BUILDING SITE IN PITTSBURGH.

Senators Scott and Cameron feel some anxiety about the House bill making an appropriation for the purchase of a site for public buildings in Pittsburgh. They find the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds opposed to the bill. General Negley is pressing the matter daily and has been granted a hearing before the committee on Friday next.

INTERESTING TO GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS.

The most important modification to the pension laws which the Commissioners of Pensions will endeavor to have removed, is that relative to Section 6 of the Act of July 7, 1864. As it stands no claims can be admitted unless prosecuted to a successful issue within three years after the passage of that act or no subsequent claims filed, unless prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of such filing unless satisfactory record evidence from the War Department is furnished. Under this law full 20 per cent. of the invalid claims now on file, numbering 35,328, would have to be rejected, unless the proposed modification is adopted, which allows all cases to be re-opened upon the War Department furnishing record evidence, though the term of limitation shall have expired.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Credit Mobilier investigation has been divested of all partizanship. Actions are fairly investigated and judged regardless of the actor's politics. There is an almost universal feeling against Oakes Ames and James Brooks. This evening's *Star*, a leading administration paper, closes an editorial as follows: "As for Ames, there can be no question as to the disposition that should be made of him by the House. He should be tumbled out by the neck and heels as fast as the able-bodied Sergeant-at-Arms can perform the job."

THE PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A compilation of interesting figures has just been prepared at the Treasury Department, showing that the business of the Government during the last nine years has been greater and the receipts larger than during the whole existence of the Government previously. The following statement illustrates this:

June 30, 1872.

Total receipts 83 years	$13,004,413,550 30
Total receipts from June 20, 1863, to June 20, 1872, 9 years	9,269,693,165 57
First 74 years	$3,734,720,384 79
1863 to 1872, 9 years	$9,269,693,165 51
Deduct balanee June 30, 1863	46,965,304 87
Actual receipts	$9,222,727,860 64
Prior to July 1st, 1863	$3,734,720,384 79
Nine years over 74	$5,488,007,475 85

MRS. SENATOR MORTON.

Dr. Thompson, State Senator in Indiana, is in Washington, in attendance upon Mrs. Senator Morton, owing to her critical condition.

Funeral of the Ex-Emperor.

LONDON, January 15.—More than twenty-five thousand people witnessed the remains of Napoleon while lying in state. Queen Victoria was represented at the funeral by Viscount Sidney and the Lord Chamberlain. The Sheriffs of London and Edinburgh sent condoling messages to Eugenie. There were immense crowds at Chiselhurst to see the funeral, and a thousand police guarded the road.

Though the funeral procession was to move at ten o'clock this morning, the hearse was half an hour late in reaching the residence of the ex-Emperor, and also the deputation of Paris workmen, who were to head the procession, arrived at the same time. They wore immortelles in their coats and carried wreathes of yellow flowers. On both sides of the hearse were the imperial arms, surmounted by the letter "N." A great crowd surrounded the hearse.

The procession moved at eleven o'clock, in the following order: First, a man bearing the tricolor borne on an ash stick cut at the last moment before the cortege moved, then a deputation of workingmen from Paris; the Chaplain of the family, bearing a golden crucifix; a hearse drawn by eight horses; then the mourners, who numbered eight hundred; the Prince Imperial, uncovered; Prince Jerome Napoleon, Prince Joachim, Prince Achille, Rouher and many distinguished Imperialists, English noblemen, priests and others. The Prince Imperial was very pale.

The Empress Eugenie was too ill to attend the funeral. The coffin was covered with immortelles. There was no sermon at the chapel. The Bishop of Southwark sang a requiem mass, assisted by Father Goddard and all the chaplains who were at the Tuileries during the reign of Napoleon. The organist at St. George's Cathedral, London, with his choir, conducted the musical portion of the services. The remains were deposited in the Sacristy, which has been formed into a mortuary chapel until the removal of the body to France. The procession was very long.

One of the persons who came from France to attend the funeral brought with him some soil dug from the garden of the Tuileries, which he strewed over the coffin after it was deposited in the sacristy of the chapel.

Many French spies were present at Chiselhurst this morning while the funeral services were taking place.

DIXMONT.

Annual Meeting of the Contributors and Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane—Interesting Reports—History and Workings of the Institution.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Dixmont Hospital, together with the contributors and friends of the institution, was held at the asylum. The attendance was very large, and the occasion was one of unusual interest. After partaking of an excellent dinner the contributors and managers adjourned to the chapel, where they were called to order by John Harper, Esq. Mr. Richard E. Breed was appointed Secretary.

John Harper, Esq., President of the Board of Managers, submitted the annual report of the Board. The report states that on the 1st of December, 1871, there were 455 patients in the Department of the Instution at Dixmont—the Hospital for the Insane; 222 have been since admitted, making the total number of 677 under treatment during the year. Of these, 238 have been discharged or died, leaving 439 in the hospital on the 1st of December. Of those discharged, 69 were restored; 86 improved, and 42 unimproved and 4 were discharged as not being insane; 37 have died. During the year the patients have enjoyed general good health, and the working of the Institution has been efficient and satisfactory. The Institution is overcrowded, but the President hopes for relief soon by an act of the Legislature providing for this afflicted class of citizens.

Since the last annual report there have been contributions and interest paid, amounting to $2,144.35, reserved to aid in the liquidation of the debt for the recent land purchase.

The report closes by alluding to the success of the institution which, from a humble beginning, has become one of the foremost of the benevolent institutions of the country. The Superintendent and officers of the Hospital were highly complimented for their zeal and ability.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of Mr. J. A. Harper, Treasurer of the Hospital, was next read, giving a financial exhibit of the affairs of the Insane Department, for the year ending December 16, 1872. The total receipts from all sources during the year were $131,011.36, of which amount $88,749.93, was from earnings of the Hospital, $37,250.00 from the State, $778.93 from the "Fortification Fund," and $2,333 cash contributions from individuals, of which latter sum, $758 was for the Amusement Fund, to which also, the money from the Fortification Committee was appropriated. The total expenses during the year aggregate $125,822.60, leaving a balance in bank to the credit of the Treasurer, of $5,688.75 in addition to an approved note for $500, received during the year in the subscription of a Life manager.

The total receipts of the Twelfth ward department were $60,051.86. The expenditures were a loan to the Isabella Furnace Co., by order of the Board of Managers, of $41,383.71 and warrants of the Executive Committee paid, $18,668.15; total $60,051.86.

The committees appointed to audit the accounts reported that they had found them correct. The various reports were accepted and ordered to be printed.

PETROLEUM.

Meeting of the Producers' Council in Titusville.

Among other business transacted at the Producers' Council in Titusville, on Wednesday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that the contract between the Refiners Association and the Producers Association, signed by their respective representatives at New York, December 19th, and approved by the Council at Oil City, December 24th, 1872, having never been carried into effect by either party, is hereby declared inoperative and void. That said members of the Association may withdraw their unsold oil, and that they should give the preference in their future sales to such members of the Refiners Association as have endeavored in good faith to carry out the New York agreement.

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be instructed to prepare, or have prepared, for presentation to the present Congress, a bill providing for the better protection of consumers of refined petroleum from accidents, by fixing the proper fire test and a rigid inspection of all refined petroleum for home consumption or exportation, and severe penalty for any violation of the some.

Resolved, That the secretary proceed immediately to call in the sum of five cents per barrel retained by the refiners and local agents on the oil taken by the refiner under the New York contract and turn the same over to the Treasurer of the Council as soon as ready.

The following telegram was received and read to the meeting:

PARKERS, January 15.

Captain WILLIAM HASSON:—The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Association this day:

Resolved, That this Association this day declares itself withdrawn from the present organization, and the same be telegraphed to the Council at once, also

Resolved, That the trustees of the Second district be notified to refund the ten per cent. prescribed in this district at once.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum $10 00
Do. for 6 months 5 00
Do. for 3 months 2 00
Do. for 1 month 75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscription $1 50
Clubs of five 1 25
Clubs of ten 1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1873.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113½@113⅝.

WE are indebted to Mr. Ballantine for a copy of his supplement to the Allegheny county fee bill, which, contrary to general belief, does not meddle with the amount of fees or salaries of county officers, but merely equalizes the duties and times of payment, as we understand it. If this is all that is intended by the bill, there can be no objection to its passage that we can see.

OUR READERS are referred to the letter of our special correspondent at the Philadelphia Convention, which appears on the second page this morning. We are obliged to crowd the news which comes to us through our special telegraphic reporters into every portion of the paper, as the quantity we are receiving fills much more than the space usually allotted to news by telegraph. The GAZETTE is publishing the largest amount of special telegraphic news, and the fullest reports from Washington, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, of any paper in the State. We ask a comparison with any of our cotemporaries, and it will be found that the claim we make is borne out by the facts. It is the intention of its proprietors to spare no pains or expense to give the largest amount of information and at the earliest moment.

FROM Governor Osborn's message we learn that the vote of Kansas at the last election was 101,483, or "larger than the vote of either of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, West Virginia, California or Minnesota—larger than the vote of any New England State except Massachusetts, and larger than the combined vote of Nebraska, Delaware, Nevada, Rhode Island and Oregon." The State debt less the sinking fund is about $1,405,000, and the total valuation is $127,000,000. The total value of her school houses in 1862 was $10,432, and in 1872 it was $2,845,252. The population is about 600,000, an increase of over a half million in the last ten years. In 1862 not a mile of railroad was in operation, now they have over 2,000 miles completed and in running order. A State Capitol, State University, Agricultural College and Penitentiary have been erected in that time, and the school districts number 3,418 and the scholars 165,000. The message is exceedingly interesting, as showing the enormous strides the young State has made since she emerged from her bloody thraldom of pro-slavery, border ruffian rule. She has yet another good work to do, and that is to recall her disgraced Senator home. There is too much honesty and nobility about this last offspring of freedom, snatched from the ruthless hands of our lost barbarism, to permit of a representation that is not true and upright, fearless and honorable.

CONSOLIDATION.

The resolutions adopted unanimously by both branches of the City Council of Allegheny, unconditionally opposing consolidation with Pittsburgh, will doubtless put an end to the question at present. We are quite sure this decided expression of the representatives of the people of our sister city accords with the wishes of more than a majority of the citizens of Allegheny, and ought to have its proper effect in all and every quarter. After it we very much doubt if a member can be found who will undertake to introduce a consolidation bill into the Legislature, and we are quite sure no such bill can pass and receive the Governor's signature so long as this expression of the will of the citizens of Allegheny shall remain unimpeached by an equally responsible body with the Councilmen. So we think the question is most effectually set at rest for all time, or at least until such time as our neighbors shall show a wish to sink their municipality out of sight and place their individual and corporate interests under the title of Pittsburgh. The action of the Councils was timely and proper, as we very much believe that through a contrary report of the wishes of the people on the subject of consolidation, a bill would have been presented in the Legislature at the present session, and the result would have been doubtful, to say the least. Now, as before stated, and owing to this action of Allegheny Councils, we do not look for any attempt at consolidation, and in case we are wrong in this belief, we are almost sure no such bill could become a law. The question is settled and may be dismissed from our minds, for the present, at least.

ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

The Samana purchase turns out to be of far more importance than at first reported. It seems the company have purchased the right from President Baez for one hundred years at $50,000 a year, to levy and collect custom duties, build railroads and telegraphs to any part of the island, obtaining therefor munificent grants of land from the public domain, and to do many things which can only be done by a sovereign nation. The very flag of the Republic has been purchased to be used as the company may see proper for their own interests, and in fact a warrantee deed has been secured for a century for about all the privileges and immunities held or enjoyed by the President. This is a new way of fillibustering, and doubtless will prove highly remunerative and satisfactory in the end to both contracting parties. The Dominican Republic was about on its last legs; having given unmistakable evidence of its impossibility to longer maintain a solvent existence, and something had to be done to rescue this magnificent tropical garden from desertion and decay. What the Company intend to do cannot longer remain doubtful. An American colony will at once be planted on the island; harbors will be opened to the trade and commerce of the world; our own packet ships will be induced to make a landing on each trip; communication will thus be opened up; trade will be invited, and the beautiful island will doubtless be made to blossom and bloom and thrive as it has never done in this century before.

What will follow this is not much harder to guess; Congress will be asked for protection; already a proposition is said to have been made to permit the products of the *quasi* American colony to come through our ports free of duty, and ultimately this rich territory will be to all intents and purposes, if not in name, a part of the great farm of Uncle Samuel. Thus will the darling project of annexation be accomplished; the island will in the meantime have been divested of its aboriginal peculiarities of population and customs, and the progressive Yankee will faithfully exemplify the stern realities of a practical manifest destiny by holding full title and exercising complete sway over ancient Santo Domingo. Thus will this colony, like that of Texas, become a part and parcel of the great Republic, and Cuba will not long remain behind.

THE INAUGURATION.

Yesterday, at noon, with ceremonies as imposing as snow and temperature would permit, Gen. J. F. Hartranft was inducted into the Gubernatorial office. Circumstances growing out of the political canvass contributed to the interest in the occasion, and gave unusual *eclat* to the inauguration. It has passed into a truism, that he who has bitter foes, will likewise have ardent friends. The Democratic press, from the very hour of Governor Hartranft's nomination, pursued him with such relentless bitterness, that thousands, who might otherwise have felt only a passing interest in his welfare, became his ardent partisans. This feeling of personal interest, thus inspired, impelled many to attend the inauguration, and give influence and interest to the occasion. Had the weather been favorable, the display would have been particularly fine.

The new Governor enters upon his official career under the most favorable auspices. If his administration shall not prove to be the best we have had for very many years, it will not be from lack of sympathy or of surrounding advantages. His salary has been increased to a very respectable figure. The Constitutional Convention will probably remove the pardoning power to a Court of Pardons, thus saving the Governor the vexatious appeals, petitions, and at times almost compulsory political influences, which have been brought to bear on Governor Geary so freely of late. Special legislation will also be stopped, we judge, for which, if done, the Governor may be duly thankful. Few persons are aware of the terrible pressure often brought to bear on a Governor to sign obnoxious bills. The work of the lobby is not considered ended till the Governor's signature is secured. Members and Senators, and interested parties generally, crowd and press to the same end. Governor Geary is to be commended, generally, for his care and discrimination in this particular; but at best it is a great tax on the Governor's time and patience to read and familiarize himself with such a mass of special legislation as we have had of late years. From all this we are confident Governor Hartranft will, after the present winter, be happily relieved. So in several other particulars that do not require special mention.

He enters upon his term of office, also, at a time when the almost illimitable resources of the Commonwealth are in active process of development. There never was a time, it may be safely said, when so much energy, capital and skill were being employed, in opening up the vast mineral wealth of the State. The peculiar condition of Europe, as regards iron and coal supplies, the immense expansion of home trade, the wonderfully increased and constantly increasing demands for just such productions as the State is capable of furnishing, give promise of such prosperity in the near future, as this Commonwealth never before enjoyed. It will merely require ordinary prudence on the part of the Constitutional Convention and Legislature to bring Pennsylvania forward to be the very first in point of prosperity among the States. Here is Governor Hartranft's great opportunity. Relieved from the burden of the pardoning power, and from the flood of special legislation, he has only to study the problem so plainly presented, in order that he may guide the Legislature by his counsel, in so framing laws as that development and prosperity will be hastened, and not impeded, to make his administration one of the best we have ever had. Governor Geary, considering the impediments in his way, has done well. We are persuaded that Governor Hartranft, elected by such a handsome majority, and entering office amid so much acclaim, will also achieve for himself a reputation as brilliant in civil life, as he had before secured, by dash and skill, in his military career. Success to his administration.

The Constitutional Convention.

ITS PROGRESS SO FAR IN PHILADELPHIA.

What Real Work has been Accomplished.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature Limited to Biennial Sessions.

WHAT AMENDMENTS WILL PROBABLY BE ADOPTED WITHOUT MUCH OPPOSITION.

Business of the Auditor General's Department.

NON-COMBATANTS INELIGIBLE TO OFFICE.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1873.

The change from the Legislature and its surroundings to the atmosphere of the Constitutional Convention is decidedly refreshing. In one place it is mostly jobbery, trickery, and politics, while in the other these are tabooed by the very nature of the duties of the delegates. Possibly some of the members of the Convention keep an eye to the windward, in their action on questions affecting future promotion in the service of the State, but they are compelled to cover their tracks with a great deal of skill; and hence the action of the Convention has not been, and I do not believe will be, affected to any appreciable extent by considerations of this character.

The Philadelphians have done themselves credit by the neatness, convenience, and good taste with which they have fitted up the old fashioned church for the Convention. It is admirably arranged in all respects save a very important one, and this could not be cured. The acoustic properties of the hall are miserable. A speaker addressing the chair from the center of the room cannot be heard by those in the rear. Those who desire to impress their brother delegates by argument must pitch their oratorical notes in about the same key as exhortations were formerly launched at the impenitent from the pulpit, where President Meredith sits cool as an iceberg, prompt and decisive in forcing the despatch of business and the maintenance of good order. Complaint is also made that Philadelphia is not as good a place for work as Harrisburg; that needed books of reference, and information from the departments cannot be obtained with the same facility as at the State Capital. The question of adjournments over from Friday until Monday, or virtually until Tuesday, is also a great embarrassment to business. Those who conveniently reside east of the mountains want to go to their homes every week, thus cutting off two working days. The western members are averse to this, and insist on pushing the work of the Convention so that there may be a final adjournment in April or May. So far there has been a majority against these adjournments; but the demand for them has created some feeling.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

One good result certainly has by the lapse of time. The delegates who persist in pouring in propositions, that they may identify their names with particular amendments or hobbies, are about pumped dry. There is a perceptible falling off in the supply of these proposed amendments, and in a few days more the offering of them will be likely to create ridicule. How many have been proposed no one has counted, but the number will run between five hundred and a thousand, covering the whole range from the grand to the absurd. Some of them will be monuments of stupidity for their authors for all time.

The leading Committees of the Convention, who have the half dozen subjects under considerations, in which the interest of the people centers, are at work daily, before the Convention meets, and after it adjourns, maturing amendments they will recommend. The discussions in Committee are very earnest, and in some of them the most radical differences exist. The Judiciary Committee is one of the latter sort, and lively times are expected when its reports get before the one hundred and three lawyers of the Convention, every one of whom has a judicial plan of his own, based on an experience ranging from a country justice to the Supreme Court at Washington.

So far there have been but two reports made from standing committees, recommending changes in the Constitution. One of these by the Committee on Suffrage, changing the time of holding the fall election from the second Tuesday of October until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, has been adopted by the Convention by a very large majority. Another section providing for a uniform day of holding elections in the spring for township, borough and municipal officers, has created a great deal of debate. The [illegible], here in Philadelphia object to this change, and want to continue their municipal elections on the same day as the State election. They propose to exempt cities of over 100,000 population from the uniform day established for the rest of the State, hoping thereby to secure the support of the Allegheny delegates. The Committee recommended as the day for the spring elections the third Friday of March, but the Convention substituted the third Friday of February. In this shape it will probably pass.

The Committee on Legislature has made an important report, which I give below. It is expected that within the next ten days the greater part of the committee work will be presented to the Convention, when the debates will commence in earnest, on subjects of great interest to the people. How long they will last no one ventures to predict. There is an army of talkers here. If they get through by the fourth of July the achievement will be something to boast of.

SEPARATE PROPOSITIONS TO BE SUBMITTED.

The Convention, while asserting its sovereignty and independence of the legislative act abridging its powers in some respects, will probably accept the provision requiring any amendment to the Constitution adopted by the Convention to be submitted to a separate vote of the people on the demand of one-third of the delegates. It is the general opinion, I find, of the members, that the following propositions, at least, and possibly others, will be submitted to a separate vote:

1. Prohibiting the Legislature from granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
2. Minority representation, or the cumulative vote.
3. The right of women to vote.

It will be a surprise to most people to learn that the latter proposition has developed a great deal of strength in the Convention, and that it is highly probable it will go to the voters for ratification or rejection. It is even believed that the women of the State will be invited to vote upon it, so that their sentiments may be learned. The proposition is that there be separate ballot boxes for the two sexes, and if the amendment is endorsed by a majority of both, it will become part of the Constitution. There is a good deal to be said in favor of this plan of settling the question of woman's suffrage. It certainly would not be right to force the ballot on the women if they do not desire it.

The temperance people hope by prohibiting the Legislature from passing a license law to relieve the State from all moral responsibility for the liquor traffic.

In regard to the cumulative vote, it is believed the Suffrage Committee will report in its favor, but it is not so strong in Convention as in committee, and a separate vote by the people on its application to all offices to which more than one person is chosen is likely to be ordered. Mr. Buckalew, the champion of the principle, wants to apply it to everything, and in his enthusiasm, I think, would be willing to create a dual executive sheriff, or recorder, in order to give the minority a chance. There are two classes of sanguine individuals in the Convention, one of which believes an anti-license section will bring about a moral millenium, and the other that the cumulative vote will secure a political millenium.

PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

On a great many of the amendments proposed there is a substantial agreement on principle among the members, although there may be differences as to form.

In the executive departments it is likely the term of the Governor will be extended to four years and the one term principle adopted; that his power to grant pardons will materially abridged; that the office of Lieutenant Governor will be created; and the Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth will be made elective by the people. It is also proposed to create a new department in the industrial interests of the State, whose particular province it will be to collect statistics as to the mineral resources of the State and their development.

On the judicial system, the committee will probably report in favor of intermediate courts between the Common Pleas and the Supreme Court, but its passage by the Convention is deemed doubtful. The contest will be between the supporters of intermediate courts and those who favor an increase in the number of Supreme Judges with provision cutting off appeals in cases involving a trifling sum. The Registers' Courts will be abolished, and a Probate Court substituted. A proposition for a Common Pleas Judge in every county of the State with 40,000 population, has a great deal of strength. The delegates display a laudable anxiety to get their counties constituted a judicial district. The idea of vesting the power of appointing judges by the Governor will not carry, much to the chagrin of Judge Woodward, its strongest advocate. The vote in the Judiciary Committee on the question, I understand, stood seven for an elective judiciary to five for one appointed by the Governor.

Special legislation will go by the board, and the most efficient guards established as to the mode of passing laws. A section will probably be adopted that no bill shall be considered by either branch of the Legislature until it is printed, reported on by a committee, and all amendments adopted printed; that it shall be read at length on three different days, and only passed on a call of the yeas and nays, and by the votes of a majority of all the members elected; that where other subjects than those expressed in the title are contained in the bill, it shall be absolutely void,—and that no law shall be revived, repealed or amended by reference merely to its title. All this, accompanied by a declaration that these forms shall be necessary to the validity of any law, should certainly secure legislative reform.

There will be radical changes in the way of reform in the municipal government of cities, the assessment and collection of taxes, and the powers of corporations.

The qualifications of electors will be changed so as to require two months' residence in an election district prior to voting, and that no person shall vote on naturalization papers unless issued two months prior to the election. The payment of taxes will not be made a condition of voting, but an efficient registry system will be authorized to take its place.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Wayne Mac Veagh, Chairman of the Committee on Legislature, a few days since presented the annexed report on the manner of constituting the Legislature. It has not yet appeared in any of the enterprising Philadelphia papers, although the most important document yet submitted to the Convention. I hardly think the recommendation for biennial sessions will carry, and deem it probable the number of Senators and Representatives will be increased over that specified. The report is as follows:

First. The Legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Second. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the first day fixed for the general election succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and every two years thereafter. Their term of office shall begin on the first day of January succeeding their election. When vacancies occur in either house the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies for the balance of the term in which such vacancy occurred.

Third. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years; *Provided* that those who shall be elected at the first election after the adoption of this Constitution shall be divided by lot into two classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and of the second class at the expiration of four years.

Fourth. Representatives shall be elected for the term of two years.

Fifth. The General Assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock, noon, on the first Tuesday of January succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and every two years thereafter unless sooner convened by the Governor in special session.

Sixth. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State four years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State; and no person shall hold said office after he shall have removed from said district.

Seventh. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next preceding his election and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district and for which he shall be chosen representative, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State; and no person shall hold said office after he shall have removed from said district.

Eighth. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at law and in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in Congress or in office.

Ninth. No person who has been or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, or who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys who shall not have accounted for and paid over according to law all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the General Assembly or to any office of trust or profit in this State. and paid over according to law all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the General Assembly or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

Tenth. Every member of the General Assembly, before he enters upon his official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative) according to the best of my ability; and I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not paid or contributed anything or made any promise in the nature of a bribe to corrupt or influence, directly or indirectly, any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office; and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not accepted or received, and that I will not accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act.

Eleventh. The foregoing oath shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court, in the hall of the House to which the member is elected, and the Secretary of State shall read and file the oath subscribed by such member; any member who shall refuse to take said oath shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to or of having violated his said oath shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

Twelfth. Each member of the General Assembly shall receive for such period of two years the sum of twelve hundred dollars and mileage at the rate of ten cents for every mile traveled, in going from their place of residence to their place of meeting and returning therefrom. And no other allowance or perquisite whatever, either for expenses or services, whether as member of any committee or other duty as member of said General Assembly. *Provided,* That if the Governor shall convene the General Assembly in special sessions, each member shall receive ten dollars for each day of said session with the same mileage as is hereinbefore provided for the regular session.

Thirteenth. Every person who shall be elected or appointed to any office by the Legislature shall discharge the duties of such office in person and not by proxy.

Fourteenth. The Lieutenant Governor shall preside over the Senate, and in case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor the Senate shall elect one of its members as Speaker. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

Fifteenth. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as may be prescribed.

Sixteenth. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the Legislature of a free State.

Seventeenth. The doors of each House and of Committees of the Whole shall be open unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

Eighteenth. Neither House shall without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Nineteenth. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases except treason, felony, violation of the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. And for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Twentieth. The General Assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the last preceding Federal census by the number thirty-three, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the Senate. Counties containing a population of four-fifths of said ratio shall be separate Senatorial districts and elect each one Senator. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths thereof shall each elect two Senators and one additional Senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio contained by said counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio. All Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory each as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants. *Provided,* That no city or county shall elect more than four Senators.

Twenty-first. The General Assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning at the first session after the adoption of this Constitution, by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the last preceding Federal census by the number one hundred and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. Every county shall be entitled to one Representative, unless its population is three-fifths of the ratio. Every county having a population not less than the ratio and three-fifths shall be entitled to two Rrepresentatives, and for each additional number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, one Representative. Counties containing less than three-fifths of the ratio, shall be formed into single districts of compact and contiguous territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants.

Mr. Niles, from the same committee, made a minority report this morning, which was ordered printed. It is signed by Messrs. Niles, D. N. White and Horton. It objects mainly to the biennial sessions to which the Legislature is limited by the report submitted by Mr. MacVeagh.

ARCTIC.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1873.

BUSINESS OF AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The following communication from the Auditor General was read:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, Jan. 18, 1873.—*To the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, President Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania*—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolution adopted by the Constitutional Convention on the 14th of January, instant, requesting the Auditor General to furnish information on the following subjects:

First—The amount of capital stock of all the railroads and canal companies organized or doing business in this State; also, the amount of indebtedness of said companies.

The answer to this branch of your inquiry I respectfully submit, and forward herewith a copy of the Auditor's General's report on railroads, canals and telegraphs, made to the Legislature under date of February 15, 1872. The information desired, and more which may be of interest to the Convention, will be found on pages XV. to LXXXVII., inclusive, under the head of "Tabulated Results, Compiled Reports of Companies." These statements were compiled from the sworn reports of the companies for the year 1871, and show their condition at the close of said year. Any report for 1872 would necessarily be partial and incomplete, as up to the present time not more than one-third of the companies have reported.

"*Second*—The amount of capital stock of all the corporations organized and doing business in this State, other than railroad and canal companies, also the indebtedness of said companies."

There are on the books of this department a large number of corporations subject to taxation. With railroad and canal companies accounts must be settled annually for tax on capital stock and tax on interest paid; semi-annually for tax on gross receipts, and quarterly for tax on tonnage; and with other companies annually for the taxes on capital stock, on net earnings or income, and on interest paid. All of these accounts are kept separately and settlements made separately.

The most important branch of the business of the Department is performed principally by a single person, who has familiarized himself with the tax laws and the business of settling accounts. The tax years of the several accounts end variously with the first day of November, the first Monday in November and the thirty-first day of December, and the reports of the companies are now coming in rapidly. It will therefore be seen that this is the busiest season of the year in the settlement of these accounts. There is no record in this Department from which the information desired can be readily transcribed, and it would require a patient examination of the separate returns of corporations filed with the tax settlements. This examination must necessarily be made by the person in charge of these settlements, and would, we apprehend, require several months of intelligent labor at this season of the year, especially, causing serious interruption of the business of the Department. Aside from this, it would hardly be possible to give a complete answer to this inquiry until all of those reports have been received. I enclose herewith advance sheets of my annual report on finances, which will give the name of every corporation which paid tax to the State during the year ending November 30, 1872, the amount of such tax, and the account or accounts upon it was paid. If this will not answer the purposes of the Convention I shall endeavor to answer your interrogatory more fully at the earliest day practicable.

Third—The valuation for taxation of the real and personal property in the several counties of the commonwealth."

By virtue of an act approved February 23, 1866, real estate was exempted from taxation for State purposes. Since that time no reports have been made to this Department showing the valuation of real estate in the several counties of the Commonwealth. The necessity of such reports has ceased to exist.

Enclosed please find a copy of the valuation of personal property of the several counties as fixed by the Board of Revenue Commissioners on the 22d day of March, 1872.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
HARRISON ALLEN, Auditor-General.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

By Mr. Howard: That the Committee on Legislation are required to examine and report upon the propriety of prohibiting liens of mechanics and material men in all cases except for work and labor and material used and employed in the construction of new buildings.

NON-COMBATANTS INELIGIBLE TO OFFICE.

By Mr. Baer: Whereas the Christian Church is a divine institution, and her priests and ministers are ordained and set apart for the care of souls; and

Whereas, the duties of political and military offices are inconsistent with the high and holy duties of the ministry;

Therefore, all priests and ministers of the gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, are exempt from military duty both in time of war and time of peace, and they are ineligible to hold a seat in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, or a military commission in this State.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

By Mr. Horton: A resolution that Washington's Farewell Address be read to the Convention on the 22d of February. Agreed to.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

By Mr. Newlin: A resolution giving the contract for printing and binding the proceedings of the Convention to B. Singerly, State printer, to be published in volumes, of octavo size, at the same price as are paid for similar works by the State of Pennsylvania. A contract in accordance with the report was read, and on motion approved.

ELECTION DAYS.

The second section of the article reported by the Committee on Suffrage, providing that all ward, city, county and borough elections be held on the second Tuesday in February, was taken up.

Mr. Broomall's amendment that the Legislature shall have power to change the day, provided that it be made uniform in any such county or city, was considered.

Messrs. Simpson, Andrews and Biddle advocated the amendment, and it was opposed by Messrs. Campbell, Wetherill, Cuyler and Temple.

The discussion was continued at length by Messrs. Dallas and Wm. H. Smith in favor of the report of the committee.

Ex-Governor Curtin moved to postpone the subject for the present. Not agreed to.

Mr. Carson moved to postpone for one week.

The amendment inserting three months was not agreed to.

Adjourned.

THE unprofitableness of stowing gold away in an old stocking has been illustrated out West. An old man has just sold to a bank $4,000 in the precious metal which he had stored away before the rebellion. If it had been sold when the premium was high and the proceeds put at interest, it would have amounted to $20,000 now.

MRS. GOVERNOR DIX will give a grand ball at the Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y., in about three weeks.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

YEODERS' GERMAN LINIMENT.
Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Antrolynia, or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be safely used with certainty of success.
Cramp, Strains and Sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs.
These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
Remember the place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicines and Perfumery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

Certificate of James Irvin.
DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best physicians with out benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.
JAMES IRVIN,
No. 293 Third avenue.
Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.
Lung examinations daily.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
before purchasing elsewhere.
de2

Iron City College.
Corner Penn and Sixth Sts., Pittsburgh.
Open Day and Evening.
Affords advantages for the thorough practical Education of Young Men possessed by no other School in the country. In addition to the Course of Study pursued in other Business Colleges, is added a Comprehensive Practical Course in
Actual Business and Practical Banking.
Business Men and others invited to call, examine and compare with other schools and methods of instruction.
A. COWLEY, Professor of Penmanship.
For large Descriptive Circular, containing full particulars, call at the College, or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
de4:e22;ws-S

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY
Ladies' Balmoral and Felt Skirts.
Ladies' New Silk Fichus,
Linen and Lace Handkerchiefs,
Scarfs, Kid Berlin Gloves.
At $30, Silk Velvet Cloaks, very handsome.
At $50, Silk Velvet Cloaks, richly trimmed, well worth $100.
Ladies' New Shawls,
LADIES' NEW SCARFS,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Neckties, Collars, Bows, Scarfs, &c., &c,
Honey Comb Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts, Lace Curtains,
Window Hollands, Housekeeping Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Attractive Prices.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.
BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets, Black Silks,
STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
Shawls, Shawls,
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels,
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices,
72 Market St.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Live Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS AND FURS.
A. W. Erwin & Co.
ja3-d&s

NEW GOODS
Opened Since January 1st.
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
Full Line in all Departments
Suited to present season.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET. ja7

HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 8¼c., Fast Colored Prints, new styles, a bargain.
At 8¼c., Toweling, all Linen.
At 8¼c., Huck Towels, all Linen, very cheap.
At 6¼c., Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c., Fine Bleached Muslin, a good bargain.
At 12½c., Heavy Huck Toweling, extra wide.
AT 25 CENTS,
Fine Shirting Flannel,
An extra bargain.
At 25c., Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 25c., Scarlet, All Wool Flannel.
At 31c., Yard Wide Shirting Flannel, very low.
New Prints.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.
Table Linens, Table Damasks, &c., &c.,
At very low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

PENN ST. STORES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Are now receiving a large line of
Ladies' Muslin Night Dresses,
CHEMISES,
TOILET SACQUES,
DRAWERS AND SKIRTS,
To which the special attention of the ladies is called, being made in a superior manner, and offered at
Special Bargain Prices.
A LARGE LOT OF
New Hamburg Embroideries
OPENED TO-DAY.
Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques Below Cost.
NOS. 197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.

SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no22

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY
Why go East for your Tin Cans when you can be supplied with a superior article for less money?
LARD CANS—3, 5 and 6 lb. sizes,
SPICE CANS.
PAINT CANS.
Manufactured at
Miller's Screw Top Can Manufactory
In Bown's New Building.
Entrance off Virgin alley, one door from Wood street.
All Orders promptly filled.
D. MILLER & CO.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c. &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oc14-MWF

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
a Specialty. de18-MWF

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.
no28:MWF

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
AT 25 CENTS,
New Striped Dress Goods,
New styles, extra wide, very cheap.
New Dress Silks,
New Black Silks,
New Striped Silks,
New Colored Alpacas,
New Colored Poplins.
New Dress Goods,
Of latest styles and every description.
Black Alpacas,
Black Alpacas,
New Sateens—rich colors.
New Corded and Plain Poplins.
New Mourning Goods.
AT 25 CENTS,
BLACK POPLINS,
A great bargain.
Prices very low, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
620 and 208 Liberty Street
se2

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.
THOUSANDS OF COMMON SCHOOLS are about to adopt and sing from
CHEERFUL VOICES
Our new, genial, beautiful, popular JUVENILE SONG BOOK. By L. O. Emerson.
Whole armies of Teachers and Children have been delighted with the same author's "Golden Wreath" and "Merry Chimes," and cannot do better than to unite their with our "Cheerful Voices" in singing from the new book, which they will pronounce—better than the best of previous issues. Price 50 cts.
A rare good Song,
Meeting—Millard 50
The American Tune Book.
This truly National Work contains a THOUSAND TUNES, which, after careful inspection, 500 competent musicians decided to be the most popular ones published during the last half century.
All the well proved favorites are included, and none omitted. Price $1 50.
A pathetic and beautiful instrumental piece,
It Is Done—Pozmanski 30
The above books and pieces sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
ja18:ws-S

Pianos and Organs.

The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs in the City.
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music. *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.
Send for catalogue and price list. no21

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., Jan. 20, 1873.

Notice to Printers.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 P. M., MONDAY, January 27, 1873, for Printing and Binding in pamphlet form
Five Hundred (500) Copies of the Annual Reports of the City Departments.
Samples of the work required can be seen at this office.
The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
JAMES BROWN,
ja21:241 Controller.

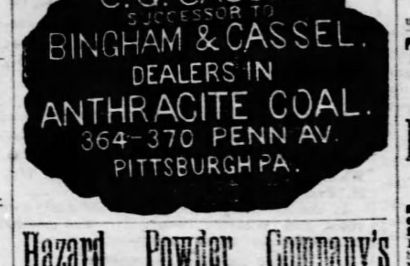
To Contractors and Builders.

Bids for the purchase of the material in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Allegheny, will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th of January, 1873. All the material in the building, excepting the rubble masonry in the foundations, for sale. Possession given February 1st, 1872, and the material to be removed within two months from that date. Parties wishing to examine the building can gain access at any time on application to the person there in charge.
ROBERT NEILSON,
Sup. W. P. Div. P. R. R., Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa. de30:f30

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—IN THE MATTER OF THE voluntary assignment of Z. GILLESPIE, of Allegheny, to ARTHUR HOBSON and R. B. FRANCIS.

Notice is hereby given that Z. Gillespie has made a voluntary assignment of all his Estate, real, personal and mixed, to Arthur Hobson and R. B. Francis, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said Z. Gillespie will please make payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present the same, duly probated, to Arthur Hobson, at the Nation's Bank for Savings, or R. B. Francis, at the Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny. ja15:g20MWF



Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,)
PITTSBURGH.

HAVANA CIGARS.—WE ARE JUST in receipt of a fresh invoice fine Havana Cigars, including Cubanas, Intimidad, Antiquedad, Golden Eagle and Flor del Fumar brands, Regalia, Brittanica, Reina, London Corts and Conchita sizes; also a fresh lot of choice Key West, of all sizes, for sale by the box or at retail by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
ja15 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
Wholesale Department.
Brown Cottons, all grades,
Bleached Cottons, all grades,
Standard Prints, new styles,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
American and Russia Crashes,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Plain and Barred Poplins, best makes.
DRESS GOODS.
Black Alpacas, Black Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
Corded Alpacas and Poplins,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.,
At very low prices at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
oc17

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring price
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.
oc25

ASSESSMENTS.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1873.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF the EIGHTH, ELEVENTH, THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH WARDS, you are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to this office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24, 1871; upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said act will be inflicted.
ja20 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSION OF ALLEGHENY CO.—In re-widening of 42d street, City of Pittsburgh, No. 15, June T., 1872. Misc'l. Docket. And now to wit, January 18, 1873, the report of the viewers appointed by the Court in the above case having been presented in open Court and having been duly considered, it is ordered that the same be filed and that the report be confirmed "Nisi," to be absolute if no exceptions are filed within ten days. And it is further ordered that notice of the above be published in the paper authorized to do the printing for the City of Pittsburgh.
BY THE COURT.
From the Record.
WM. H. McCLEARY, Clerk. ja20

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of ERIN STREET, from Bedford avenue to Centre avenue, and COLVIN STREET, from Forty-fourth street to Forty-fifth street, are now ready for examination and correction, and will remain in this office ten (10) days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.
A. DEMPSTER,
ja11 City Engineer.

NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH, January 8, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment for Grading, Curbing and Paving of TAYLOR STREET, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, (under provision of the Penn avenue Improvement Act,) is now ready for examination, and can be seen (for the correction of errors) at Mr. Hagardorn's store, on Taylor street, until JANUARY 28th, 1873; after that time it will be handed over to the City Treasurer, and a copy filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Allegheny county.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
HERMAN MEYERS, President.
TITUS BERGER, Secretary. ja8:183

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.
MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!
"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each, both for 25 cents.
Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLANNELS AND JEANS.
The attention of JOBBERS is directed our large assortment, consisting of a great variety Styles of of our well-known
Flannels and Jeans,
All Wool Blue Indigo Jeans,
At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.
S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

[No. 233.]

AN ORDINANCE—Repealing an Ordinance for the Division of the Seventeenth ward into two Election Precincts.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Ordinance entitled an Ordinance dividing the Seventeenth ward into two precincts, passed November 4, 1872, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 23d day of December, A. D. 1872.
A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 211, January 10, 1873. ja21

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooned, either at the store or at your residences, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

Florida or North Carolina
CEDAR.
It sells in Liverpool market for 4 cents persuperficial foot more than the Best Bar. Call and examine it at the Yard and office, corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street. Office hours from 9½ to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. For further information enquire of WARING & KING, Duquesne Way, or of W. H. EVERSON, No. 93 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.
2 cars Indiana White Wheat,
2,000 bushels prime Mixed Oats,
10 cars prime Ear Corn,
1,000 India Bags, in store.
de5 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

A Peep at the Exhibition—What May be Seen There—A Fine Display of the Kings and Queens of the Barn Yard.

Shakespeare mentions "murder most foul." Has he ever been to an American poultry show? But that is not egg-spected to be answered now. Crow-nology may be studied with much advantage at the City Hall, though dog-matically considering the subject, we are not on that lay. Hen-pecked husbands could study duckish ways to much advantage at this, a genuine hen convention, and would need no eagle-eye to perceive the hawk over the dove-cot. The mulish might go there and learn a lesson from the cock. The bantams are there in full force. For variety and quality undoubtedly this is the best exhibition of poultry given for some time in this or any other State in the Union. Below may be found a list of the principal exhibitors and what they show. Messrs. Dodge and Kelly of Ravenna, Ohio, several coops of Partridge Cochins, very fine, a trio of white Cochins from John Brigger Strains, Scotland. They have also several other varieties of Cochins, including buff and white. Polands they exhibited largely, and extraordinary fine birds they are. They also show some rare black games and silver gray and white dorkings. H. Cryer and Co. of Salem, Ohio, show a large collection and of some twenty varieties and breeds, mostly game: A number of premiums were awarded him.

A. A. Miller, of Oakdale Station, this county, exhibits three trios of dark Brahmans, and three trios of partridge Cochins, all of first class quality; he has also some Aylesbury ducks and some bronze turkey ducks on exhibition.

Joseph Bainford shows some twenty varieties of choice fowls. His collection mostly drew first and all the special premiums. Charles Espich, Cincinnati, shows a cage of the tiniest birds from Africa, Asia and Brazil, a very rare collection. He also has a fine lot of Canaries, a hawk and a pair of small tortoise shell parrots on exhibition. A cage of black eared rabbits attract considerable attention. G. W. Evans, Reserve township, this county, shows a mammoth Cochin pullet. Geo. A. Deitz, Chambersburg, Pa.; a turkey, fifty lbs; pair of bantams, nine ounces—smallest on exhibition. He also shows between sixty and seventy coops of some thirty varieties; three pairs of African and two pair of Hong Kong geese; seventeen pair of ducks of various varieties; three pair of miniature black African chickens and several pair of rare white faced Spanish.

Samuel Cameron, Pittsburgh, shows many varieties of game birds, of rare breeds and very fine. Among them may be mentioned a fine pair of golden duckwings, pair of blue bottomed stays and two coops of Hoson mixed. C. B. Elbin, the Secretary of the Society, exhibits the finest coops of Dominiques ever shown in this State, also a pair of Aylsbury ducks. There are several fine dogs and pups also on exhibition, including a handsome small black and tan, a fine skye terrier, and several English bull terriers.

The exhibition will last until next Wednesday, when it will close, and all the birds on exhibition sold at auction. The hall was crowded all day yesterday, and from all appearances it will prove an immense success.

COAL LANDS.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

CLINTON, January 13, 1873.

The peace and quietude of old Findley township have been greatly disturbed for some time back, by some Pittsburgh and eastern men buying up large bodies of coal land south of Clinton. This company have bought about two thousand acres of coal land all in one body. Since this operation there has been another party or company operating on the north side of Clinton, and extending south to the land of the other company; this company I understand wants to buy one thousand acres, thus making a body of three thousand acres of coal land. Well you may be at a loss to know—and a good many of our citizens have been in the same fix—why are these companies buying such an immense body of coal away out here where there is no market, no transportation by river or railroad. Well, I will attempt to give you some idea of the immense improvement that is about to be undertaken through one vast coal field in the western part of Pennsylvania. You will be surprised when I tell you that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company propose to build a branch road from Oak Dale, on the Pan Handle, to Smith's Ferry, by way of Clinton, Frankfort Spring and Hookstown, to connect with the Cleveland road. Well, is there a practical route, and will it pay? As to the inquiry, nature has been so good enough to give us a good and easy grade. It was surveyed some two years ago by Mr. Reno, a practical engineer, and pronounced to be of very easy grade, no tunnels and very few heavy cuts. His estimate of the grading was about five thousand dollars to the mile; as to its paying, I will say it cannot but pay well. Well, let us see what can be done on this short cut from Oak Dale, you may say to Cleveland. In the first place, this road will pass through one of the best agricultural and mineral sections of Pennsylvania; the soil from one end of the route to the other is unsurpassed for raising grain or grass by any other place in Western Pennsylvania, and as to mineral, there is one continuous coal field nealy from one end to the other of the proposed route. This immense field of coal will be shipped on this road to Cleveland and other parts in the west, besides what will be shipped down the river to Cincinnati and other cities below. The coal now shipped by way of Pittsburgh from the Pan Handle and Chartiers Road west, will be shipped over this short cut and thus relieve the Pan Handle and Fort Wayne of the heavy pressure that is now on those two roads. This road will carry the coal to the river at George Town, and being below nearly all of the bad places on the river, it can be sent below nearly two-thirds of the year. Mr. Brown, your heavy coal dealer, has lost coal and barges enough above the locks and above Smith's Ferry to build this road himself; besides he can buy coal land here and ship it in safety for about one-fourth the money he has to pay, and above all of the obstructions in the Ohio. Meetings have been held all along the route. A committee has presented a petition to the Board of Directors of the P. R. R., asking them to build the road, with the assistance of the people along the route. The Board have considered the matter, and I am informed, have agreed to build the road provided the people subscribe one hundred and fifty thousand dollars stock, and the P. R. R. Company will issue first mortgage bonds sufficient to finish and equip the road, which bonds shall be the first mortgage on the road, and the people's stock shall be second mortgage bonds. There will be no trouble raising the money. The people are moving in earnest.

G. B.

LOCAL OPTION.

At Beaver Falls and New Brighton.

On Tuesday the citizens of the borough of New Brighton voted on the question of granting licence to liquor sellers under the provisions of the Local Option bill. It will be seen by the vote that the licence was voted down by a large majority. The following is the vote in the different wards:

North ward—Against license	130
" " For licence	34
Middle ward—Against licence	116
" " For licence	29
South ward—Against licence	85
" " For licence	16
Total vote cast	401
Against license	331
For licence	79
Majority against	261

On the same day the borough of Beaver Falls voted on the question, with the following result:

Against licence	273
For licence	157
Majority against	116

The Dollar Savings Bank.

Our readers will not fail to notice the elaborate exhibit of the operations of the first and best of our savings institutions, printed elsewhere in this paper. This is the thirty-fifth semi-annual report, made much fuller and more comprehensive than its predecessors. Its tabular expose of interesting details will prove a useful study for the philanthropist or man of business.

The aggregate assets have in 17 years grown from nothing to $3,773,149.29.

The whole number of depositors has grown from the first *one* to number now 10,038, and the average amount deposited by each is $364.23. The age, sex, and other classifications of the depositors, is well worthy of critical observation.

The Dollar Savings Bank owes its paternity to its venerable Treasurer, Mr. Charles Colton. It has gathered, safely kept and wisely utilized the savings of thousands of men, women and children, exciting many to habits of frugality and thrift. It has also extended loans to very many on such easy terms as involved no special embarrassments, and in various ways has been the instrument of multiform benefits and blessings to the community.

Under the management of an able Board of Trustees, with Mr. James Herdman as President, its founder, Mr. Charles Colton, as Treasurer, and Mr. J. B. D. Meeds, Assistant Treasurer, the Dollar Savings Bank is very sure to continue more and more prosperous, and more and more useful.

Meeting of Coal Miners.

Yesterday morning the Coal Miners' Convention, consisting of delegates from about thirty coal works in this county, assembled at Staley's Hall, on Fifth avenue. The object of the meeting was to urge the passage of a law regulating screens, and for the better protection of miners in regard to ventilation. An organization was effected by electing George Archibald President, Thomas Boyle Secretary, and Edward O'Donnell Treasurer. After organizing the meeting adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the discussion of the object of the meeting was commenced. The debate proved very lively, and was participated in by nearly all the delegates. A draft of the "Miners' Protective Law" was presented, and a committee was appointed to visit Harrisburg and urge the passage of the bill during the present Legislature.

The Culture of the Hair.

Just as surely as a soil infected with Canadian thistles can be made to produce fine crops of golden grain, the scalp now sparsely covered with harsh, dry, unmanagable hair, can be made prolific of silken tresses. All that is necessary to effect the change in either case is the *right kind of fertilizer*. Leaving the agricultural chemists to determine how the green land shall be made fruitful, we positively assert that Lyon's Kathairon is unequalled as a *fertilizer and beautifier of the hair*. Twenty-five years of success is the basis of this unqualified statement. During that time it has been used by many millions of both sexes, and the first instance in which it has failed to fulfill the expectations of a rational purchaser has yet to be discovered. It will not cause hair to grow on a varnished gourd; but wherever the roots of the hirsute fibers remain undisturbed it will cause them to put forth new shoots, and in all cases where the hair has become thin it will increase its volume.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Terrible Accident at Zug's Mill—A Man Crushed Under Two Tons of Iron.

Yesterday morning Mr. Andrew Spealman, a member of the well known firm of Spealman & Miser, met with a most terrible accident at Zug's rolling mill, corner of Etna and Thirteenth streets, which caused his death in a few hours. About half-past seven o'clock, deceased was engaged in a large excavation, which was made for a cistern for holding water for cooling iron. The excavation was about eight feet deep, and the work of laying the bricks for the cistern walls had been commenced. Near the cistern runs a culvert, and on the top of this were placed the ends of two sticks of timber, about fiteen inches square. These sticks crossed the cistern hole close to one edge of it, and their other ends rested on the "made ground" beyond the hole. These two sticks formed a frame which supported a pair of huge iron shears weighing two tons. This heavy mass of iron stood close to the edge the cistern at the side next the cistern. It is supposed that the frost partially coming out of the ground at the other side of the cistern, loosened the earth to some extent, and made it an insecure support for such a heavy weight, though it had seemed perfectly solid.

At the time mentioned Mr. Spealman and Mr. Miser were engaged in laying brick in the cistern, on opposite sides. Mr. Miser first noticed signs of the lumber settling down and called to his companion to get out of the way. Mr. Spealman looked up, but could not entirely escape the falling mass, and the edge of the iron frame in passing over him, cut his left arm completely off, near the shoulder. He was crushed to the earth, but the heavy mass merely struck him in passing, and then rolled to the other side of the pit. Mr. Miser gave the alarm, and the workmen soon removed the injured man to the office of the mill. Drs. Hamilton and Todd were summoned and a messenger was sent to Spealman's residence. The physicians, and the wife and children of the injured man soon arrived. Examination showed that, in addition to the loss of his arm, his back was broken, and it is probable that he had received severe internal injuries. Eight men from the mill were detailed and conveyed him on a stretcher to his home, where he died shortly afterwards.

Mr. Spealman was fifty-nine years of age, was a man of the most estimable character, and all who knew him will greatly regret this calamity.

Drowned.

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a boy named George Beck, seven years of age, was drowned in the Allegheny river. He and a companion were running after some mice on the edge of the river in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, when he fell into the water and almost immediately sank. Search was made for the body, but it could not be found. The boy's parents live at the corner of Union and Sawmill alleys, Allegheny.

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee equal to the best, and yet sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than in the East. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of the character in Western Pennsylvania and enjoys a reputation second to none. S

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. B. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:ly W.

McKEESPORT.

Religious Services—Obstructing Streets—Disagreeable Arguments—A Series of Burglaries.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MCKEESPORT, PA., January 15, 1873.

RELIGIOUS.

Last week was observed by all the Protestant churches as a week of prayer, service having been held in all every night, the attendance being good and considerable interest felt throughout. In the Methodist Episcopal church they are having a revival.

OBSTRUCTING STREETS.

The practice of blockading our street crossings by the locomotives and trains of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, has been a great annoyance to the business men and others in our borough. Complaints and remonstrances concerning it to the officials of the road effected no good, the practice became from bad to worse, until it became an intolerable nuisance, and at last "forbearance ceased to be a virtue," and Mr. Lewis Mathews, a member of the Street Committee of Council made information before Esquire Berry, charging two of the engineers with obstructing the streets. They were arrested, and after a hearing fined twenty-five dollars and cost each.

A DISAGREEABLE ARGUMENT.

Last Saturday night several men were loafing in a certain restaurant in this place, when the conversation turned on the merits of laborers and mechanics of the east and west. The argument was carried on between an old man and a beardless young blood who could not curb his temper in consequence of the telling remarks of his venerable opponent. Instead of yielding gracefully when he was vanquished, he pulled his revolver out of his pocket and threatened to shoot the old man then and there. Some of the bystanders interfered and the would-be assassin was taken away by his brother. I understand that the end of this little episode is not yet.

BURGLARIES.

One of the most daring burglaries which has ever been committed in this town, was perpetrated here last night. The grocery, dry goods and notion store of Mr. Lewis Heney is situated on the corner of Market and Fifth streets. Some time after twelve o'clock some thief or thieves cut, with a diamond, a large pane of glass from the middle of the window, and entered through the aperture thus made. Once inside they made for the money drawer, which they empted of all its contents, which consisted of about thirty dollars in bank bills, scrip and about eight dollars in silver. They next paid their attention to a show case, on the counter from which they took several articles of jewelry. They also took some cigars and tobacco and other articles, worth in the aggregate about sixty dollars. On the same night the First Presbyterian Church was entered by prying open a window in the rear of the building back of the pulpit. Fortunately the rascals got nothing here for their trouble.

The liquor store of Wm. Wigand was visited by the same parties it is presumed, or at least by others of the same kind; but after wrenching the window shutter off they were frightened off by seeing a light lit in the house opposite by Mr. Stewart Smith, the occupant, who was disturbed by the noise made by the burglars, and got up to see what was going on. There is a faint clue to the parties, and probably in a few days I may be able to let you know who they are and that they are in custody. PHIL.

The Home of Jefferson in Litigation.

The former home of Thomas Jefferson, located at Monticello, in Virginia, is at present in litigation before the Supreme Court of Virginia. It is well known that Mr. Jefferson expended a large fortune in lavish hospitality and died poor. His estate was afterward purchased by Commodore Levy, of the navy. Commodore Levy devised the estate at his death to the United States, as trustee, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural farm on which to educate to agricultural pursuits children of the warrant officers of the navy, whose fathers were dead. In aid of this scheme he also devised $300,000 worth of property in New York. In the event of the United States not accepting the trust, he provided that the State of Virginia should act as the trustee for the purpose named. And in the event of the State of Virginia not accepting the trust, he devised the property to the Portuguese Hebrew congregations of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the benefit of the children of those societies whose fathers were dead. His legal heirs brought suit in New York to set aside these provisions of the will. The court in New York declared the charity too indefinite, and that the United States could not take the property as trustee. Virginia, not being a party to the suit, instituted a suit for its recovery as secondary trustee. The case is at present being exhaustively argued in the Supreme Court of Virginia, now in session at Richmond.

Jewish Longevity.

There are very many curious facts related with regard to the Jewish race; many, no doubt, are true, and some certainly have no other foundation than fancy. Professor Stowe, in his remarkably interesting course of lectures on the subject, delivered some years ago in this city, gave as careful a summary of the truth with regard to this peculiar people as has ever been made, and a statistician in London has recently published some quite remarkable statements about their physical condition, based upon carefully collected records. From these it appears that Jewish blood contains little or no scrofula. The average life of the Jew in London is forty-nine years, while the Christain it is only thirty-seven years. Of a given number of Christians, only one quarter will, as a general rule, live to be sixty years, while among Jews one-quarter lived to be at least seventy-one. Among children, fourteen per cent. of the Christian population die between one year and five years of age, while ten per cent. of the Jewish children. Finally, in Prussia it requires fifty-one years for the Christian population to double itself, and only forty-one years for the Jewish. If we are not mistaken, Professor Stowe declared that the Jews had remained of about the same total number ever since they became historic. This proof of their greater average longevity and greater relative increase would seem to furnish material for a contradiction.—*Hartford Courant.*

Timely [illegible]

FUR-T[illegible]

White furs are being used [illegible] ming evening dresses. For this [illegible] ermine is preferred. Wide bands of ermine are placed flatly on the dress material, or appear as a facing for velvet or satin sashes, basques, etc. A regal dress made in Paris, and worn by a New York lady when receiving New Year's calls, furnishes a model for description. The dress is white satin; the garniture is royal purple velvet, point lace and ermine. The trained skirt has a quilled ruffle of satin on the edge, headed by a broad band of purple velvet, with a stripe of ermine placed along the middle, and a narrow quilling of satin on the upper edge. Down the front breadth a tablier is formed of lengthwise bands of velvet on which ermine is laid. The overskirt is open in front, with sharp points on each side, and pannier puffs behind, held up by a sash of purple velvet. There are two corsages, one high and the other low in the neck; both are pointed in front, and have position backs. Velvet, ermine, and point lace trim the neck and sleeves.

PLAIN WINTER DRESSES.

Woolen dresses for daily wear at home are now made in such a fashion that they may be worn in the street also. They have a plain polonaise, either belted, or in the princess shape. The skirt is usually untrimmed, though a single deep flounce may be added, or else a cluster of lapping folds is used, with a narrow box-pleating on each side. Skirts with back breadths trimmed to the belt with ruffles or kilt pleating are too elaborate and too easily disarranged for house dresses. A preferable fashion is a plain skirt, with merely an apron in front and sashes in the back. The materials for these dresses are the wool diagonals, serges, satines and merinos, and the softer repped fabrics, empress cloths, Biarritz and velours. These are now sold at from 75 cents to $1 a yard. The basque corsage is used with the skirts just described, and should be made in the simplest jockey shape, with merely a facing of silk or velvet for trimming.

FLANNEL PETTICOATS

shown at the furnishing houses are no longer gored, but are of three full straight breadths, gathered to an ample belt, into which drawing-strings are run. The simplest designs for these are a hem and two tucks, ornamented with feather stitching of silk or linen floss. Smooth linen floss looks quite as well as silk, washes and wears better, and is much less expensive. Skirts with embroidered edges cost from $6 to $18. The popular embroideries are shallow scallops, heavily overcast, and rows of square blocks, or else clusters of leaves, wrought above. The all-wool flannel, a yard wide, worth from 60 cents to $1,13 a yard, is much used for these skirts. This, however, is apt to shrink, and we commend instead those flannels in which a little cotton is mixed. The best heavy goods for winter use are the

SHAKER FLANNELS,

a yard wide, worth from 50 cents to 85 cents a yard. Skirt patterns of light flannel, with the selvage embroidered by machinery in leaf-painted edges and vines, cost from $1,75 to $5,50 a yard. For skirts to be used when traveling, thick gray flannels are shown, also the heavy gray trilled Shaker flannels that are used by working women. A "medicated" flannel of bright scarlet is shown for under-clothing for invalids. The scarlet Shaker flannel is heavily twilled, and has the advantage of having been shrunk; price $1 a yard. The double-warped red-flannel, sometimes used for gentlemen's underclothing, is $1,20. Blue twilled flannel for girls' and boys' sailor suits is sold in the best shades and quality, 24 inches wide, for 60 cents.

IRISH POPLINS.

Irish poplins are very fashionably worn abroad. Twilled fabrics were in marked favor for several seasons before they became popular here, consequently the Parisiennes are beginning to weary of them, and in their love of variety are again using fine heavily repped goods, such as Sicilienne, cashmere, and Pim's Irish poplin. The probability is that all repped goods that are sufficiently soft to drape gracefully will soon be restored to favor, and in view of this fact careful purchasers are supplying themselves with the fine poplins of Pim's best qualities, that are now sold for $1,50 a yard.

WAISTCOATS AND VESTS.

As the season advances it is evident that the favorite corsages are basques, with the sleeveless jackets called waistcoats. These waistcoats are of different material, or else a darker shade than the coat sleeves of the basque. They may be made as part of the garment, or else separate and added after for warmth. The latter plan is adopted for very slight figures. Velvet waistcoats or silk basques are especially admired. The only trimming admitted on the waistcoats is one or two thick cords of silk as an edge for the garment. Waistcoats with very long fronts that form a sort of tablier are worn with polonaises.

CALICOES.

The housewives who, even in winter, wear calico morning dresses when attending to their household duties, are advised to buy the yard-wide English calicoes. These are of firm, close fabric and durable colors, that come from the laundry brightened and freshened week after week. They are sold in double purples of stripes or other simple pattern, for twenty cents a yard; chintz patterns, closely imitating French calicoes, are twenty-five cents. Eight yards of this makes a loose Gabrielle wrapper, shaped like an elongated polonaise. When snugly belted over a trim figure, this is a tidy, graceful-looking dress, that endures any amount of lifting, raising the arms, or other motions, without ripping or straining the fabric.

COLORED SILK VESTS.

Are much worn with black dresses. A vest of cherry silk brightens up a dinner dress of black silk for a brunette; a delicate shade of lavender gros grain is chosen for the vest of a black suit worn by a blonde. Black cashmere overdresses, basques, and polonaises, have also colored vests. White or black moire antique vests are considered stylish with black dresses, and a vest of turquoise blue moire is also shown, with jet buttons down the front. Watered ribbon bows and belt, with buttons of oxodized silver, accompany black moire vests.

VELVET SKIRTS AND COSTUMES.

With the return of winter a few black velvet costumes appear on the Avenue. These are invariably made with a polonaise and single skirt, trimmed with jet faille and lace, or else with bands of dark fur, such as the black fox, black fisher, or the silver fox. The costume, however, most frequently seen on elegantly dressed women consists of a velvet skirt with a camel's-hair polonaise, made in the fashion set forth in the Bazar early in the fall. Black, brown, olive, and sea-blue suits are the most stylish. Velveteen with silk face is often used for these skirts, and also for polonaises.

LACE POLONAISES.

Lace polonaises are among the dressy articles lately imported. A French fancy is to make these entirely of stripes of white insertion, either of Valenciennes or duchesse lace, alternating with stripes of black velvet ribbon two inches wide. The garment is then edged with white lace laid over black, and is worn with a sash of black velvet lined with white silk. This makes a very pretty overdress for the black and light-colored silks that are worn to dinner parties and small receptions.

BLOUSES

of last year are in as great favor as when first introduced. A blouse of gay-colored cashmere, or of white, black, or gray opera flannel, is a convenient garment for house wear. It may be worn with various skirts, thereby saving the trimmed corsages of nice costumes, and it serves also in the place of half-worn waists that sometimes accompany good skirts. Scarlet and blue flannel blouses, with black and white braiding on the pleats, are sold at the furnishing houses for $4; black and white flannel blouses are also shown, either for mourning or for ladies wearing colors. The sailor blouses of blue flannel have been noted lately.

EMBROIDERIES.

A novelty in fancy work is shown among the many pretty things prepared for holiday gifts. This is gray linen, or else Turkish toweling, cut in open arabesque designs, embroidered with silks of the same color, and placed as a tidy cover over sofa pillows or cushions of crimson or blue velvet. When completed it looks like rich applique work, and produces a beautiful effect. Stripes for the backs of chairs are made in the same way.

QUILTED SKIRTS.

Among English goods are warm quilted skirts, to be used as Balmorals. Some of these are of black satin, quilted in diamonds, and trimmed to the knee with kilt pleatings, or with flounces stamped in designs like embroidery. These are handsome enough to be worn as the lower skirts of costumes. Price, $40. Plain quilted satin skirts, gored in trim shape, are $16; others with the lower half of the skirt made of quilted satin and the upper of alpaca, are $7. Felt skirts with deep quilted satin border are also $7.

ANOTHER NOVELTY.

A suitable gift for a gentleman, is a foot rest, beneath which is a spring which when touched by the foot, throws up the cushion and discloses a spittoon. Egyptian heads, well shaded are wrought in fine *petit point* stitches on these foot-rests, or else the owner's monogram is the ornament. They are mounted on benches of gift, walnut or black wood, which cost from $6.50 to $12.00 each. When completed by the embroidery, the price is from $15.00 to $25.

A British Husband's Vengeance.

A wealthy gentleman, living in Lancashire, England, becoming jealous of the attentions of a neighbor to his wife, resolved to wreak his vengeance upon him. While he was planning how to avenge himself, the wife and neighbor happened to go on the same train of cars to an adjacent town on the same day, and the husband, securing the services of a professional pugilist, awaited the return of the offender at a convenient point of observation near the station. Just in the dusk of evening the neighbor returned, and so did the wife, and as they walked with the crowd from the station, the husband and the pugilist followed them. On coming to a convenient spot, the husband gave the signal and the pugilist rushed upon the neighbor and knocked him down. The wife gave a scream and fled, without knowing who had attacked her companion, but supposing the assailants to be robbers.

The pugilist then held the prostrate man while, as the evidence before the Court states, the husband "pounded him, choked him, and worried him with his teeth." The unfortunate man was subsequently found in a nearly dying condition, and taken home. A surgeon examined his wounds and pronounced them exceedingly dangerous and perhaps fatal. His deposition was taken by a magistrate, and a warrant was issued the next morning for the arrest of his assailants. The husband was taken in custody and held to bail in the sum of £20,000—$100,000—but the pugilist could not be found. As the parties are wealthy and of high social connections, the affair has created a great sensation in Lancashire, and the trial is looked forward to with intense expectations.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals up to this time have been fair, and with a full attendance of buyers and an active demand the market is strong, and prices, as compared with this day week, are up from ¼ to ½ of a cent per lb. On Monday and Tuesday the demand was mainly for shipment to New York; to-day a full delegation put in an appearance from Philadelphia, and as there is a good demand for shipment to both of these points, the indications are that trade will be lively during the balance of the week, and we should not be surprised if a still further advance was established. The eastern markets are all reported better; stock that was bought here last week is said to have proved very remunerative, and the consequence is, buyers have more backbone, and are buying everything that offers, at, as we have already stated, an advance of from ¼ to ⅜c per lb, and even at the increased price, the supply, especially of good stock, is scarcely adequate to the demand. There are a number of country buyers in attendance from the eastern part of the State and fair to medium cattle have improved in consequence, as these are the kind they generally buy. Following is a partial report of sales yesterday and to-day.

No.	Ave Weight.	Price.
19	1,004	5 25
38	1,140	5 85
20	1,017	5 12
17	1,015	5 25
32	1,200	6 00
18	1,230	6 25
54	1,150	5 75
18	1,100	5 80
38	1,010	5 25
4 oxen	1,482	6 25
15	1,300	6 30
6	1,050	3 00
34	1,200	5 80
19	1,020	5 25
14	1,080	4 25
17	1,140	5 50
100	1,475	7 12
20	1,070	5 75
17	1,070	5 60
15	1,330	6 12
9	924	5 00
6 bulls	1,470	4 00
21	1,003	3 62
13	1,030	5 25
18	1,200	5 90
17	1,000	5 25
17	840	3 75

Following may be regarded as the ruling quotations:

Prime, 1,400@1,500, steers	7 00@7 25
Prime, 1,200@1,300 lbs. steers	6 25@6 75
Good, 1,000@1,100 steers	5 25@5 75
Fair 900@1,000 lbs.	4 50@5 00
Bulls, as per quality	3 50@5 00
Old cows, and rough stags	2 50@3 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals up to this writing are reported as having been fair, fully up to the average of the past three or four months, but with a continued good demand, the market is strong and prices are higher. There is a brisk inquiry for shipment to both Philadelphia and New York, and everything is picked up about as fast as it is put on sale, and that, too, at full prices; sellers have certainly had no reason to complain for two or three weeks past, as there has been a steady demand all the while, and that, too, at stiff prices; while, as a matter of course, the future of the market is uncertain, yet the indications at this writing are that prices will not recede much, if any, before shearing time, as the worst of the winter is over, and producers, from this out, will hold until after securing the wool, unless, as we have already intimated, they can realize very full prices. We now quote as follows:

Prime fine wool, 95@100 lbs.	6 50@6 75
Prime fine wool, 85@90 lbs.	6 00@6 37
Prime fine wool, 75@80 lbs.	5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 100@120 lbs.	6 25@7 00
Prime open wool, 80@90 lbs.	5 25@5 75

The following sales were reported, nearly all which were made yesterday and to-day:

168 Ohio fine wool, 93 lbs. 6⅛.
79 Indiana, open wool, 88 lbs. 5½.
329 Indiana, common, 75 lbs, 4 20.
179 Indiana, medium, 89 lbs, 5 75.
84 Ohio, medium, 86 lbs, 5 87.
92 Ohio, prime fine wool, 95 lbs, 6 60.
193 Indiana, fair, 84 lbs. 5 60.
112 Indiana, extra, 154 lbs, 8c.
144 Indiana, prime, 112 lbs, 7c.
150 Ohio, open wool, 112 lbs, 7c.
150 Ohio, open wool, 104 lbs, 6 75.
160 Ohio, open wool, 105 lbs, 6 90.
195 Ohio, open wool 95 lbs, 6 50.

The last four named droves were sold by Hazlewood & Blackstock for Ensign Newton, a well known stock grower of Mahoning Co., Ohio.

We understand that another sheep buyer has located here, which will make it all the better for sellers.

HOGS.

Trade continues fairly active, and while Yorkers, as compared with the close of last week, are a shade lower, there has been no material change in Philadelphia hogs, not exceeding 10c per cwt. The arrivals continue light, but the supply, nevertheless, is pretty well up to the demand, and the market presents but little that is really new or important. It seems to be generally conceded that the rush is over for this winter, that the great bulk of the crop has been marketed, hence, it is reasonable to infer that prices will not go much, if any, lower, although we would not advise country buyers to pitch in too largely, taking this as a basis for their operations, as they might be badly deceived; we base our conclusion on the course of the market during the past two or three weeks, and give it for what it is worth. Following are the prevailing quotations:

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs.	4 40@4 50
Fair to prime Yorkers.	4 20@4 35
Pigs, nice and smooth	4 40@4 50

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts during the past twenty-four hours were fair, but with a continued active demand, there were but few in the pens unsold at noon to-day; furthermore, they were nearly all common in point of quality, and prices, as might be expected, continue strong, though, as compared with yesterday, not greatly higher. The York buyers bought nearly all the good cattle, as the Philadelphia men did not seem inclined to take hold at the prices; to-day, however, they would have paid full rates for some good cattle, but there were none of that kind on sale, and the result will be that the bulk of the stock shipped from here to Philadelphia this week, will be considerably below the average in point of quality, and probably in number also. As noted in our report of yesterday, cattle bought here and shipped to New York last week, are said to have made a good deal of money for the shippers, and this, no doubt, stimulated New York buyers this week, and caused them to take hold more freely than they would otherwise have done; the Philadelphia men, as we have already intimated, held off on Tuesday and Wednesday, and to-day when they at length concluded to buy, they were obliged to take common and medium stock, as the Yorkers picked up all the good cattle as fast as they arrived. Prices, compared with this day week, a full ¼ higher.

Following sales were reported, nearly all of which were made this forenoon: 52 good, 1,250, Indiana steers, at 6½; 36, medium, 1,225 Indiana steers, at 6; 15 fairish steers, 1,200, at 5¼; 29 fair steers and heifers, 1071 lbs, 5.40. 17 rough cows, 1,200 lbs, at 3¾; 22 fair, 1,200 steers, 5½; 17 good, 1,300, Kentucky steers, at 6.65; 34 fair, 1,175, Illinois, at 5.65; 11 good, 1,150 Ohio, at 5¾; 70 head mixed stuff, 900 to 1,100 lbs, at 2¾@4¼; 19 common, 850 steers, at 3¾.

Voetter & Co. report having bought 30 cars this week, 21 of which will go to New York, and the balance to Philadelphia; Joshua Holmes also bought 12 cars for New York; John McArdle, Roddy Maynes, James Aull, and others, were buying to-day for Philadelphia. Peter Klemen, one of our heaviest eastern buyers, has been unwell for a couple of weeks past, and, in consequence, is giving little or no attention to business. Louis Shamberg and Simon Moses bought quite a number of cars to go to New York, and, in addition to the eastern shippers, there were quite a number of buyers from the eastern part of the State; as might be expected, the market has been active all week, and at the advance, the supply to-day was not equal to the demand, particularly of good stock. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS:

Prime, 1,400@1,500, steers.	7 00@7 25
Prime, 1,200@1,300, steers.	6 00@6 50
Good, 1,000@1,100, steers.	5 25@5 75
Thinnish steers and heifers.	4 00@4 50
Old cows and stags.	2 75@3 50
Bulls, as per quality.	3 00@5 00

SHEEP.

Business was generalyl reported a little slow to-day, especially for common stock, though at noon there were but very few of any kind in the pens unsold. The arrivals last night only footed up seven cars, and of these five cars were sold this forenoon, and at full prices, and, from what we could learn, we infer that there would not have been much difficulty in disposing of a dozen additional cars of good sheep, as the supply of this latter kind was small; there was not much inquiry for common stock, as most of the common sheep buyers seemed to have bought about all they wanted. Among other sales made to-day were 330 good 80 lb. Washington Co. stock at 5¾; 170 prime Ohio fine wool, 90 lbs, at 6.15, and 222 good open wool 120 lbs, from Sharon at 7.60. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS:

Fine wool, 95@100 lbs.	6 50@6 75
Fine wool, 85@90 lbs.	5 75@6 25
Good fine wool, 75@80 lbs.	5 00@5 50
Open wool, 100@120 lbs.	6 25@7 00

HOGS.

The arrivals since the date of our last report were fair, and the market to-day was reported a little slow, though prices as compared with yesterday were without quotable change. The receipts have been rather common in point of quality all week, hence, prime Philadelphia hogs have ruled steady, while yorkers are weak and lower—the York buyers bought very sparingly to-day, and this, of course, was not without its effect in depressing the market, particularly the grade of hogs bought for shipment to that point. Then, again, the present soft, warm weather has curtailed the demand somewhat—the consumption of pork is always very materially affected at this time of the year by this kind of weather, and consequently, fewer hogs are required. The arrivals up to this time are reported as having been rather light, and are likely to continue so during the balance of the week, but the supply has been and is still equal to the demand, and prices, as compared with the close of last week are a shade lower.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs.	4 40@4 50
Good to prime Yorkers.	4 10@4 30
Pigs, fat and smooth	4 40@4 50
Mixed rough stock.	3 75@4 00

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The Shipping List says: The demand for wool is good and for desirable fleeces the market is very firm. The recent transactions in this market have considerably reduced our stock, and supplies from the interior are falling off. In New York and other leading markets on the seaboard stocks are also quite small, and the stocks made up at the close of the year are largely Cape, California, Mestiza; Montevideo, in which there is a very large shrinkage. The fine clothing wools, such as Australia, &c, New Zealand, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are in unusually small supply. There is also a fair stock of Carpet wool on hand, but the demand for this description has been moderate for some months past. The sales have been at 67@68c for good lines of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces up to 70@75c for XXX and picklock. The supply of Cape wool in Boston and New York has been reduced to about 6,000,000 lbs., which, reduced to clean wool, would amount to but a few days' consumption for our mills, and we cannot look for any considerable supplies of foreign clothing wool for some months to come at least. The position of the market is, therefore, quite strong for all clothing wools, and the prospects of the trade are encouraging. Pulled wool has been in fair demand from 50@70c for supers and X, and some very choice Maine super as high as 75c per lb.

Imports from Jan. 1 to Jan. 11.

	1873.	1872.
Foreign bales.	1,044	852
Domestic bales.	7,980	5,104

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The tone of the market is very firm, and the receipts and stocks are small. The reduced stock of wool in the country and the destruction of large quantities of dry goods by the recent fire in Boston have stimulated the demand for manufactured goods, and holders are demanding higher prices for almost all grades of woollens. Three hundred and twenty thousand pound sold at the following prices: Pennsylvania and Ohio—Super-Saxony fleeces, 70@75c; full blood merino fleece, 67@70; ¾ blood merino fleece, 66@68c; ½ blood merino fleece, 67@68c; common and ¼ blood, 63@65c; common fleece, 58@60c; tub washed, 66@70c; unwashed, 45@48c. New York and Michigan—Super Saxony fleece, 66@70c; full blood merino fleece, 65@68c; ¾ blood merino fleece, 63@65c; ½ blood fleeces, 60@65c; common and ¼ blood, 60@62c; common fleece, 55@58c. Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa—Super Saxony fleece, 65@68c; full blood merino fleece, 67@68c; ¾ blood merino fleece, 61@64c; ½ blood fleece, 62@63c; common and ¼ blood, 58@61c; common fleeces, 56@58c.

Iron Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15—Pig Iron is in good demand. Sales of 6,500 tons Lehigh Crane No. 1 Foundry at $45; No. 2 at $44, and 30,000 tons Forge, at the furnace, at $39@40 per ton. Bar Iron is quoted at 4 8-10 per lb. In Scotch Pig and Blooms no sales.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Cattle trains are irregular and behind time. There were 1,000 head received to-day with 1350 yesterday, and a full supply expected to-morrow. Receipts to date this week 5,300, against 5,660 same time last week. The strong market of Monday was even exceeded yesterday, but the warm weather and a thick fog to-day checked transportation and caused a decline of about ½c per lb. Stock generally thin selling from 10c 5½ cwt. Cows, &c., to 11@11½c for Texans of 1,050 lbs 11c; 6 cwt Ohio steers 12½@13½c; for 4 cars fat, 7½ cwt steers. Close heavy and unfavorable for shippers. Sheep due to-day 26 cars with nothing in at noon; arrivals thus far this week 16,250, against 15,250 same time last week; market slow but unchanged, some rough and unhealthy lots 71 pounds selling at 5¾c; 2 cars 78 lbs Ohio 6¼c; 1 car 84 lbs 7 cars 100 lbs 7½c; a car 115 lbs Kentucky 8c; a car extra Ohio 98 lbs 8¼c. Hogs: expected to-day 62 cars, completing 32,000 since Saturday, against 26,600 same time last week; there is firmness to-day, live being worth 4⅝@4⅞c; city dressed 5¾@6⅜c, those of 200 pounds at 6c; western dressed 5⅛@5⅜c, cars of 200 pounds 5⅜c.

BALTIMORE, January 16.—Cattle: market fairly active at opening, but closed dull, except for tops; heavy best on sale to-day; 5¾@7½c, that generally rated first quality; 5@6¼c for medium or good; fair quality 4@5c; receipts 2,132; sales 1,602. Hogs: market opened firm and with a good demand, but closed with little animation; sales 5¼@6½c; receipts 6,859. Sheep: market active and higher, prices ranging from 4½c to 8c; receipts 1,662.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Ed. Samuel in his circular says: In American Pig the market is much excited with large sales reported. There is no disposition on the part of the makers to sell far ahead, and with the present demand from New York and eastward, it is extremely probable that a rapid advance will occur. In Scotch Iron there is more inquiry, and prices are better—strengthened not only by the local demand, but also by the firm and advancing markets abroad. The demand for Wrought Scrap is in excess of the supply, and stocks on hands are held firmly at higher figures than our quotations. In Old Rails the market shows signs of revival, the inquiry being greater than for months past; about $49 gold, however, is necesary to effect business. In Merchant Bars the tone is much firmer in sympathy with the general market. Below are the highest and lowest quotations for different makes:

American No. 1 Foundry Pig, at furnace	$45 00@46 00
" No. 2 " "	42 00@44 00
" No. 3 Forge " "	38 00@40 00
" No. 4 White and Mottled	32 00@33 00
Scotch Pig (cargo lots, for shipment),	47 00@48 00

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonia of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

COUNSEL FOR AILING.

Nothing is cheaper to those who give it than good advice; nothing is more valuable to those who receive it in the right spirit and promptly act upon it. Well, then, we advise the feeble, the ailing, the despondent to become strong and hearty and cheerful. "And!" reply all these unfortunates in a breath, "it needs no wiseacre to teach us that such a change is desirable; but how is it to be effected?" Your patience, sorrowful friends, and we will inform you. Learn then that there is such sanitary value in the famous vegetable restorative known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that no phase of muscular or nervous debility, no species of bilious disorder, no variety of dyspepsia, no case of chills and fever, no form of hypochondria, that may not be cured by the persevering use of this harmless but irresistible invigorant, alterative and corrective.

MARRIED.

SCHERER—SCOTT—On Thursday, January 16th, 1873, by Rev. S. B. Reed, Dr. FREDERICK SCHERER and Miss EMMA SCOTT, both of Pittsburgh. No cards.

BRADLEY—RODGERS—On Wednesday, January 15, 1873, at 6 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the bride's parents, Rebecca street, by the Rev. W. H. Gill, Mr. W. H. BRADLEY to Miss LIZZIE B. RODGERS, fourth daughter of Capt. John Rodgers, of Allegheny City. No cards.

HUGHES—SMITH—At the First Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, January 16th, by Rev. S. F. Scovel, H. FULLERTON HUGHES and ELLA M., daughter of Joseph P. Smith.

CRAWFORD—McMILLAN—On Thursday, January 9, at the residence of Geo. Sims, by the Rev. J. M. Johnston, Mr. HENRY CRAWFORD to Miss BELLA McMILLAN, both of Allegheny City.

McCORMICK—McKEE—On Thursday evening, January 9, 1873, at the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, by the Rev. Wm. Fulton, assisted by the Rev. Geo. McCormick, of Butler, ROBERT McCORMICK, of Franklin co. Pa., and Miss ISABEL H. McKEE, of Allegheny, Pa.

OFFUT—BOVARD—On Thursday, January 8th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. B. Whitten, Mr. JOHN C. OFFUT, of Sharon, and Miss LOUISA E. BOVARD, of Pl in Grove, Pa.

SCOTT—EBEL—On Wednesday evening, January 8, 1873, by the Rev. Dr. Passavant, JOHN D. SCOTT, of Warren, Pa., to Miss CAROLINE A. D. EBEL, of Rochester, Pa.

YOUNG—HUGHES—On Tuesday, January 14th, 1873, by Rev. Richard Lea, WILLIAM F. YOUNG and CORNELIA H. HUGHES, both of this city.

DIED.

SAWYER—On Thursday afternoon, January 9, at 5 o'clock, BENAIR CLEMENT, infant son of B. C. and Catharine Sawyer.

HENRY—January 10th, 1873, at her residence, 216 Arch street, Allegheny, Mrs. ROSANNA HENRY, wife of the late John Henry.

REED—On Friday evening, January 10th, at 9 o'clock, JAMES WILSON REED, aged 4 months and 3 days, son of Thomas and Dora Reed.

FOERST—On Thursday, January 9, 1873, at 11:15 A. M., Margaret Foerst, wife of the late Jacob Foerst, in the 31st year of her age.

PALMER—On Thursday, January 9, at 9:45 A. M., at the residence of her parents, JULIA R., daughter of S. O. and M. A. Palmer, in the 6th year of her age.

BENZ—On Wednesday, January 8, at 7:20 P. M., LANDELIN BENZ, in the 52d year of his age.

ORMSBY—On Friday, January 10, 1873, at her residence in West Philadelphia, Mrs. JANE E., widow of Oliver H. Ormsby.

McPHERSON—At the family residence, near Sharpsburg, Saturday, January 11, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., MARGARET JANE McPHERSON.

HERRON—On Monday morning, January 13th, at 12:45, WILLIE A., son of James A. and Ada F. Herron, aged one year, six months and twenty-six days.

McCARTHY—On Saturday morning, January 11, Miss ANNIE E. McCARTHY, aged 26 years.

BAYLESS—January 12, 1873, at his residence in Penn township, near Verner station, A. V. R. R., WM. BAYLESS, aged 64 years.

ROBISON—On Monday evening, January 13th, 1873, ANNIE W., wife of Dr. G. R. Robison.

FAWCETT—On Monday, January 13th, at 12:45 o'clock, THOMAS FAWCETT, at his residence, Braddock's, aged 77 years.

SMITH—On Tuesday morning, January 14th, LEWIS E. SMITH, in the 56th year of his age.

CUNNINGHAM—On Sunday evening, January 12th, 1873, at the residence of his son, Captain Wm. Cunningham, Quaker Valley Station, ROBT. CUNNINGHAM, in the 69th year of his age.

RICHARDS—In Philadelphia, January 14, at the residence of his son, T. H. Richards, Capt. DAVID RICHARDS, of Boston, a veteran of 1812, aged 90 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief, Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, viz.: blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential. This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands in all over the country who have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured in many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
no14:WS2-d&S

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
boll:d3&w-W

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. de7:e29-d&S

Subscribers, when making purchases of good advertised in this paper, will oblige us by stating to those from whom they buy, that they saw the advertisement in the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of SMITH, WATSON & CO., Commission Merchants, doing business at the East Liberty Stock Yards, was dissolved by mutual consent, to date from the first of January, 1873, Mr. S. SMITH and Mr. W. HEDGES retiring. Mr. A. WATSON and Mr. C. Q. BRIGGS will continue the business, with address and references, as follows:

WATSON & BRIGGS,
Commisson Merchants,
For the sale of
CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP,
East Liberty Stock Yards,
ADDRESS WILKINS POST OFFICE,
Allegheny county, Pa.

REFERENCES.—Cony & McPherson, New York; Dell, Harbison & Co., Indianapolis; T. Robinson, Columbus, O.; J. Pearce, Philadelphia; H. Holmes, Chicago, Ills.; J. T. Brooks, Salem, O. ja9:f96

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—THE valuable farm known as the "Matthias Dury Farm," situated east of and adjoining the town of East Springfield, Salem township, Jefferson county, Ohio, about fifteen miles west of Steubenville and six miles north of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, is offered

FOR SALE.

The farm consists of 240 acres, of the best quality of farming land; 150 acres cleared and under cultivation; the remainder well timbered woodland. The whole farm is inclosed with a good fence. The cleared land is laid out into fifteen separate fields, and each inclosed with good substantial fences. Of these, fourteen fields are well supplied with water from never-failing springs. There are two coal banks on the premises—coal of the best quality; veins four to five feet in thickness. Also a limestone quarry of excellent quality as a fertilizer and for building purposes. An orchard, a frame dwelling house of five rooms, a barn, stable, wagon house and granary constitute other advantages and improvements of the premises.

The soil on this farm is naturally of good quality, and besides it is at present in a more than ordinary state of fertility, having for the last twelve years been used exclusively for a stock and stock feeding farm. All the produce of the farm as well as large quantities of feed from other farms was consumed on the premises thereby adding continually to its fertility. During all this time none of the fields were farmed for more than three crops in succession. They were set in grass and clover for three years in succession, by contract with the tenant.

For further particulars, price and terms of sale, address W. R. LLOYD, Attorney-at-Law, Steubenville, Ohio, or the undersigned, Lock Box 1262 Columbus, Ohio.

N. B.—Title to said premises will be secured by the owners by deed of general warranty.

ja11 C. JACOBS, Columbus, Ohio.

THOUSANDS OF COMMON SCHOOLS are about to adopt and sing from

CHEERFUL VOICES

Our new, genial, beautiful, popular JUVENILE SONG BOOK. By L. O. Emerson.

Whole armies of Teachers and Children have been delighted with the same author's "Golden Wreath" and "Merry Chimes," and cannot do better than to unite their with our "Cheerful Voices" in singing from the new book, which they will pronounce—better than the best of previous issues. Price 50 cts.

A rare good Song,
Meeting—Millard......50

The American Tune Book.

This truly National Work contains a THOUSAND TUNES, which, after careful inspection, 500 competent musicians decided to be the most popular ones published during the last half century.

All the well proved favorites are included, and none omitted. Price $1 50.

A pathetic and beautiful instrumental piece,
It I- Done—Posmanski......30

The above books and pieces sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
ja18:ws-S

L. R. NORTON,
Sole Agent for the Celebrated JEWETT & GOODMAN
ORGAN,
And the F. C. LIGHTE
PIANO.
118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de19-S

Iron City College
Corner Penn and Sixth Sts., Pittsburgh.
Open Day and Evening.

Affords advantages for the thorough practical Education of Young Men possessed by no other School in the country. In addition to the Course of Study pursued in other Business Colleges, is added a Comprehensive Practical Course in

Actual Business and Practical Banking.

Business Men and others invited to call, examine and compare with other schools and methods of instruction.

A. COWLEY, Professor of Penmanship.

For large Descriptive Circular, containing full particulars, call at the College, or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
de4:o22:ws-S

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
se2:d&S

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be offered at Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, February 1st, 1873, a TRACT OF LAND, located on the river, two miles below Monongahela City, in Union township, Washington county, Pa., containing about 130 acres, 100 acres underlaid with coal, balance river bottom. Soil of good quality, plenty of timber, water, lime and sandstone, having a river front of 100 rods, and traversed by the P. G. & C. Railroad. Also, a house containing 7 rooms, cellar, hall, &c., all in good order and modern style, with Lot of 1 acre, orchard and necessary outbuildings. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms will be known.

S. B. BENTLEY,
G. M. C. BENTLEY.
ja18:g21-S

FARM FOR SALE.

A good stock and grain farm of

255 ACRES,

Situated 5 miles east of Harlem Springs, O. Price, $50 per acre. Address

E. A. DANIEL,
ja11:f100-S Harlem Springs, Carroll co., O.

Flowers, Flowers.

Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.

Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
de14:D&W. Opposite Postoffice.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of JAMES W. McMICHAEL, late of North Fayette township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

SAMUEL DICKSON,
JNO. McMICHAEL,
ja18:g17-S Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN UNKS, late of Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same to us without delay, and persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will please call and settle.

ELENOR UNKS, Ohio township,
L. T. UNKS, 412 Carson street,
ja11:72-S South Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration upon the Estate of FRANCIS LESNETT, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay to

J. W. BOYCE, Administrator,
South Fayette tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10, 1873. ja18:g6-S

ON THE ESTATE OF MARY JANE CURRY, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, deceased, letters of administration have been granted to me, to whom all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make themselves known without delay, and to whom all debts due it must be paid.

JOHN CURRY, Administrator,
ja11:f86-S Elizabeth Tp., near Elizabeth.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary on the estate of ALEXANDER McGOWN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims against the estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

DAVID RIGGS, Library P. O., or
JOHN SHEPLER, Gill Hall,
ja11:f68-S Executors.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of JAMES PATTERSON, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to William Patterson and John Patterson, all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will make payment, and those having claims against it present the same to them.

WILLIAM PATTERSON,
South Fayette Township.
JOHN PATTERSON,
ja4:49-S Oakdale.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that letters testamentary were granted the undersigned on the estate of ROBERT E. PORTER, dec'd., late of Kilbuck township, Allegheny county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. M. GIBSON, Executor,
de7:e9-S Chartiers P. O., Allegheny co., Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of DAVID CLEMENTS, late of Plum township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement to

JOHN WYLIE, Executor,
Postoffice address at North Washington, Westmoreland Co., Pa. de31:e71-S

THIRTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

124 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

LIABILITIES:

Amount due Depositors, December 1, 1872	$3,560,138 16
Dividend due Depositors, December 1, 1872	96,104 29
Contingent Fund, December 1, 1872	116,916 77
Total Liabilities	$3,773,149 22

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$2,587,412 79
Mortgage Interest Due	5,233 00
Bills Receivable	4,000 00
Stock in Pittsburgh Bank	71 634 04
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 1865, 1867 and 1868	600 000 00
U. S. Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1881	50,000 00
U. S. Six Per Cent. Currency Bonds	150 000 00
Real Estate Bank Property	131 270 31
Bank Furniture	13,611 79
Cash in Banks and on hand	160 986 36
Total Assets	$3,773,149 29

Present Number of Depositors, 10,038, Averaging $364.23 Each.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the last six months, ending November 30, 1872, and have examined the Assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable, U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1865, 1867 and 1868, U. S. Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1881, U. S. Six Per Cent. Currency Bonds, and the Cash in Banks and on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above report.

WILLIAM MEANS,
JAMES D. KELLY,
D. W. C. CARROLL,
J. G. BACKOFEN,
Auditing Committee.

Trustees have declared a Dividend of three (3) per cent., for the last six months, ending November 30th, 1872, free of Government Tax, and Payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from 1st instant.

PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1872. CHARLES A. COLTON, Treasurer.

A Table Showing the Number and Amount of Receipts and Payments for Two Years.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS. 1871. No.	Amount.	1872. No.	Amount.	PAYMENTS. 1871. No.	Amount.	1872. No.	Amount.
January	1,672	107,952 15	2,230	125,309 09	537	85,848 19	582	86,926 33
February	1,539	81,014 60	1,967	102,109 00	376	67,354 64	396	72,290 46
March	1,481	96,223 00	1,180	110,667 00	423	77,967 24	515	86,229 01
April	1,514	114,688 00	1,833	115,369 63	396	57,974 06	509	74,066 41
May	1,681	121,088 06	1,694	118,864 00	281	22,510 75	384	27,727 12
June	1,623	110,456 08	1,833	106,761 00	762	167,008 98	918	228,741 09
July	1,831	111,760 84	2,013	115,507 82	645	83,917 36	690	117,967 12
August	1,623	97,985 09	1,978	119,496 31	510	77,893 15	580	108,156 62
September	1,749	108,180 00	1,737	106,353 00	457	65,726 78	493	65,366 04
October	1,705	114,510 00	1,892	99,668 00	389	44,802 19	455	58,197 02
November	1,570	100,225 00	1,775	103,371 47	255	21,807 87	396	21,290 24
December	1,601	100,238 00	1,580	89,814 55	729	155,689 83	927	181,307 20
	19,614	1,261,414 73	22,412	1,313,260 89	5,749	928,483 06	6,705	1,127,204 66

Classification of Amounts Received and Paid During the Two Years.

RECEIPTS.	1871.	1872.	PAYMENTS.	1871.	1872.
From One to Ten Dollars	4,232	4,826	Under One Hundred Dollars	3,234	4,046
From Ten to Twenty Dollars	3,758	4,322	One Hundred Dollars and upwards.	1,026	1,114
From Twenty to Thirty Dollars	3,090	3,833	Two Hundred Dollars and upwards.	541	541
From Thirty to Fifty Dollars	2,252	2,603	Three Hundred Dollars and upwards	269	270
From Fifty to One Hundred Dollars	2,387	3 184	Four Hundred Dollars and upwards	158	191
From One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars	1,565	1,789	Five Hundred Dollars and upwards	131	176
From One Hundred and Fifty to Two Hundred Dollars	386	429	Six Hundred Dollars and upwards	75	53
From Two to Three Hundred Dollars	559	632	Seven Hundred Dollars and upwards	43	64
Over Three Hundred Dollars	835	794	Eight Hundred Dollars and upwards	26	36
			Nine Hundred Dollars and upwards	24	30
			One Thousand Dollars and upwards	130	184
	19,614	22,412		5,749	6,705

Table Showing Ages of New Depositors for Two Years.

	1 to 10 years.	10 to 20 yrs.	20 to 30 yrs.	30 to 40 yrs.	40 to 50 yrs.	50 to 60 yrs.	60 to 70 yrs.	70 to 80 yrs.	80 to 90 yrs.	Upwards.	
1871.	165	479	1,594	766	367	189	99	29	4	1	3,602
1872.	204	493	1,750	770	346	187	86	17	2		3,856

Table Showing Nativity of New Depositors for Two Years

	Americans.	German.	Irish.	English.	Scotch.	Canadians.	French.	Welsh.	Other Nations.	Total.
1871.	1,352	433	336	277	87	24	16	81	86	3,602
1872.	1,919	443	635	321	74	16	33	93	32	3,856

A Table Showing the Occupations of the Several Depositors who have Opened Accounts During Two Years.

MALES.	1871.	1872.
Mechanics, Artizans, Handicraftsmen	1,144	1,256
Porters, Walters, Laborers, &c	467	462
Coachmen, Carmen, Draymen, &c	105	112
Tavern-keepers and Stable-keepers	19	25
Policemen, Watchmen, and other Municipal Officers	34	31
Mariners, Soldiers, Officers of Army and Navy	19	12
Merchants, Shopkeepers, Traders	77	115
Farmers, Gardeners, Dairymen and Marketmen	118	91
Agents, Book-keepers, Clerks, Salesmen	232	248
Physicians and Apothecaries	18	15
Lawyers and Scriveners	14	6
Teachers and Scientific Professors	24	13
Clergymen	14	16
Boys with and without special employment	322	225
Males	2,607	2,629
FEMALES.		
Domestic Servants	46	82
Needlewomen	16	15
Boarding House Keepers, Nurses, &c	9	2
Market Women, Hucksters, &c	3	
Shopkeepers		
Widows and Wives	631	735
Operatives and Manufacturers		1
Teachers	5	12
Girls with and without special employment	383	379
Females	1,0[illegible]	1,227
Total	3,[illegible]	3,856

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Greensburg and Pittsburgh

TURNPIKE ROAD CO.,

FROM

January 24, 1872, to January 7th, 1873, inclusive.

DR.

To amount in Treasury at last settlement		$1,371 43
To amount received from tolls, &c		2,041 46
		$3,412 89

CR.

By old dividends paid	$645 00	
By amount paid for improvements, repairs, &c	853 49	
By salary paid James Young, Collector, Gate No. 1	300 00	
By salary paid Isaac Rose, Collector, Gate No. 2	180 00	
By salary paid Catherine Berry, Collector, Gate No 3	100 00	
By H. Larrimer, Esq., Manager and Secretary	75 00	
By R. H. Negley, Treasurer	100 00	
By Bruce & Negley, Solicitors	75 00	
By J. C. McCormick, Auditor	10 00	
By Wm. B. McCrea, Auditor	10 00	
		$2,288 49
Balance in Treasury		1,124 40
Warrants, Nos. 31 and 32 Outstanding		100 00

Done at Pittsburgh, January 7, 1873.

JOHN C. McCORMICK,
W. B McCREA,
ja8:f95d&S Auditors.

Artificial Limb Company.

Incorporated by the State of Penn'a.

Every member of which wears an Artificial Leg.

Manufacture

ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET LIMBS.

The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to the natural member of any invention of the age. We have filed bonds with the United States Government, and are authorized to make limbs for soldiers on Government orders. Blanks of all kinks and circulars sent on application.

Also, on hand and made to order, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, and give special attention to the manufacture of supports and Appliances for weak and Deformed Limbs.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND TRUSS CO.,
748 PENN STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary and Manager.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Piys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.

All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue,
oc25

J.E.CALDWELL&CO

902 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have now ready their Magnificent Stock of

FINE GOODS,

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware,

FANCY GOODS, EUROPEAN NOVELTIES,

Attractive Goods at Moderate Prices.

902. CHESTNUT STREET. 902.
de13-S

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $2 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street
je18:123-d&S

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages, sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each, both for 25 cents.

Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEST POINT BOILER WORKS,

No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.
se14:z23-d&W

Agents—Wanted. $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month, and expenses, or a commission from which that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo. oc19:b68-W

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

"Insects at Home."

700 pages; upwards of 700 cuts; 21 full page engravings. "Just the book for intelligent rural homes." "The drawings are faithful representations of Insect and Plant." Send for Circular. Address GEORGE BROOKS, 124 North Seventh street, Philadelphia. no1:c41-S

WHISKERS. One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid or 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass. ja18:g25

100 YEAR ALMANAC.—FOR 50 CENTS we send POSTPAID an Almanac giving every Year, Month, Week and Day of the Century, also a Pocket Calendar for 1873. Extra inducements to Agents. Address GEORGE A. HEARD & CO., Boston, Mass. no30:e2-S

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—AGENTS wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at works for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. se21:196

TO THE LADIES.—A 48 PAGE BOOK containing answers to questions of great importance. Sent free for two stamps. Address Mrs. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa. ja4:126-S

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 20, 1873.

There is but little new to note in regard to the financial transactions in this city to-day. A hard fight is going on between the money lenders and the inevitable course of events to keep up the rates of interest; but from all present appearances, the inevitable is going to succeed, and instead of money going up higher, there is now every indication that the rates of interest before the advent of summer will see a much lower point than they reached nine months ago. The *Financial Chronicle* asks the pertinent question, "Why is money growing easy?" A visit to this city would enable that inquirer to answer this question for himself. The rolling mills, glass houses and other manufactures that are out of blast or running on half time would clearly demonstrate a solution of the question "Why is money growing easy?" In a word, contraction is what is bringing about an easy financial condition at the present time.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$70 25
Exchange National Bank	71 00
M. and M. National Bank	70 75
Citizens National Bank	71 00
Allegheny National Bank	69 50
Peoples National Bank	120 50
Second National Bank	120 00
Duquesne Bank	92 00
Commercial Banking Co	52 50
Artisans Deposit Bank	25 00
Western Savings Bank	51 00
Eureka Insurance Co	45 00
Cash Insurance Co	55 00
Dalzell Oil Co	50

The Chicago *Tribune*, commenting editorially on Senator Sherman's bill for the resumption of specie payment, says that many of the most prominent merchants and bankers favor the plan which was objected to by Mr. Thurman, and presented by the Finance Committee through Mr. Sherman, its Chairman. The same paper says:

Mr. Henry Clews does not think that United States notes would be presented for redemption in quantities that would embarrass the Government. He conceives that the currency is so distributed, and so much needed by the commercial interests of the country, that only speculative combinations could make any serious rush; and he also believes that such combinations would meet with public odium that would speedily crush them. The objections of Mr. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., are not tenable. The rush on the Treasury for gold which he apprehends would not produce any embarrassment, for the reason that the Government retains the privilege of redeeming with interest-paying bonds in case its gold may run short. Nor is it possible to see how the proposed system of redemption can "give the Europeans an opportunity to draw off the gold of this country," as Mr. Duncan says. The Europeans hold no greenbacks which they want redeemed, and whatever we buy in Europe must now be paid in gold. Resumption, then, rather increases the confidence of the whole world in the ability of the United States to redeem its current notes, and the effect would be to elevate the general financial condition of the country. Gold will regulate itself according to the various degrees of the need that is felt for it in different parts of the world,—controlled, of course, by the status of credit and the exigencies of commerce. It is evident that the proposed plan of resumption has found favorable response among the leading commercial and financial men of the country.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: One unpleasant fact is daily more apparent, and that is, the steadily increasing return of national bank notes from the interior to the large seaboard cities. The increase is much complained of at New York, where the notes have become a drug and are quoted at a discount. In this city no great inconvenience has as yet been experienced from this cause, but the fact that the notes are plenty no doubt contributes to the greater ease of the money market, making discounts more liberal. It is greatly to be desired that the banks shall be held rigidly to the required *reserve*, and national bank notes be kept at par with greenbacks. So soon as the two paper currencies become of different values, requiring brokers' offices for their exchange, the chief convenience of the present irredeemable currency is lost. The most popular feature of the present currency is that National bank notes and greenbacks have ever been alike of the same value all over the country. Every effort should be made to maintain this desirable feature, and under no circumstances should the National bank notes be permitted to fall into discredit. We continue to quote money on call, from day to day, at 6 to 7 per cent. Good commercial three to four months' paper, with collaterals, is scarce, and finds very ready sale at 9 to 10 per cent—the former the prevailing rate in all cases where the paper is strictly first-class. Three to four months' paper on Government collaterals is quoted at 7½ to 8 per cent. Paper less favorably known is difficult of negotiation. The banks are full of applications, and are discounting liberally.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Gold	113⅛
U. S. Sixes—1881	115⅝
" —coupons	118
5-20—1862	114⅝
5-20—1864	114⅝
" 1865	116⅛
" 1865 new	115⅝
" 1867	116⅛
" 1868—coupons	115¾
10-40s	113
10-40s—coupons	113⅝
Currency 6's	113¾
New 5 per cents	113½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	104⅞
Erie	61⅝
Iron Mountain	56½
B. H. & E.	3½
C. C. & I. C.	100¾
Canton	53
St. Paul	77½
Do. preferred	86⅞
Michigan Southern	93⅛
Do Central	89¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91
Rock Island	112
North Western, Common	80
Do. preferred	89⅝
Pacific Mail	71⅛
Atlantic Mail	12
Western Union Telegraph	83⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	46⅛
Union Pacific	36¾
Toledo & Wabash	72⅛
Fort Wayne	92⅝
Adams Express	97
United States Express	76½
Harlem	120½

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	57⅜
Reading R. R.	57⅜
United Co's New Jersey	120⅞
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	47
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	27⅛
Lehigh Navigation	36⅛
Pittsburgh City 5's	72
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	91
Central Transportation	47

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 21, 1873.

APPLES—The market is still reported quiet, and prices are unchanged, ranging from $2 to $2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted with sales at 50 to 55c per gallon for fair to good, and 58 to 60 for choice.

BEANS—Small sales at $2.50 to $2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUTTER—There is an increased demand for prime butter, but common and medium continues dull; prime to choice roll, in small packages, 26 to 28c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues quiet but unchanged; $8.50 to $9 per bbl, equal to about 4 to 4½c per lb.

CARBON OIL—Continues quiet, but prices are without quotable change; 16½ to 17c by the car load—usual advance over these figures for small lots.

CHEESE—The demand is rather better, and prices are firm but unchanged; the inquiry is mainly for prime Goshen, which we continue to quote at 16½ to 17. Ohio Sweitzer, 16½ to 17½ for prime to choice.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Apples, 4@6c; Black-berries, 10@12. Peaches, 7@8c; Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—The arrivals have fallen off considerably within the past week, so has the demand; prices are unchanged, 5 to 5½c per lb.

EGGS—The market is almost bare of fresh eggs, would probably bring 37 to 38, though as might be expected a very light supply would satisfy the demand at present prices. Limed remain unchanged at 25 to 30—choice brands might bring a cent or two more.

FLOUR—We have to report a continued firm market, and prices are still tending upward; we continue to quote spring wheats at $7.75 to $8.25 though some dealers are holding choice Minnesotas at $8.50, and refuse to sell for less. Red winters are higher, and we advance our quotations to $8.75 to $9.25 for fair to choice. Liverpool is again reported quiet, while New York and Chicago are active and firm. Rye Flour very scarce, and may be quoted at $5.50 to $5.75.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue very meagre, and, with a steady demand, the market is firm, though prices are not quotably higher, ranging from $1.75 to $1.80 for prime to choice red. The receipts of Oats are also very light, and with an unusually small stock, prices, for spot delivery, are firm and well maintained, ranging from 48 to 50c; while these prices cannot be obtained for future delivery, showing that the advance was caused by a temporary scarcity, the general impression among dealers seems to be that there will not be much of a decline, and some regard them as good stock at present quotations. Corn is easier in consequence of slightly increased receipts, but there is no quotable decline in prices; we continue to quote Shelled at 57@58 on track, and 60 free elevator. Ear, in bulk, 58; sacked, 60. Rye continues very scarce, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it: we continue former quotations, 90@95. Spring Barley, it is said, is hard to sell above 90c here, although it cannot be laid down from Chicago much under one dollar, and prime fall will not bring more than the last figure.

GROCERIES—There is still considerable excitement in Coffee, and prices continue to tend upward; it is now believed that the late considerable advance in the Rio market is owing to the bad prospects of the growing crop, and the advance in the eastern market was stimulated by the confirmation of the reported loss of the steamer Erie, with her cargo. Sugar rather firmer, but unchanged. We can report a steady demand for New Orleans, and prime stock is quoted strong at 75; the arrivals continue fair—but the stock as yet is only small.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13⅜c; Granulated, 13¼c; Powdered, 13⅜c; A Coffee, 12⅜c; B, 12⅛c; Ex. C, 12c; C, 11⅞c; Porto Rico, 10½@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 24½@25; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26¼c; Java, 25@26c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E; 50c; Maple Flavor, 65c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾c@9c Rangoon, 7⅜c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 73@75c.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, but there is no change in prices, which range from $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality. The arrivals continue liberal, but holders generally seem determined to store in preference to making any further reduction.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.30@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil is firmer but unchanged; 70c to the trade, and 72@73 in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—Continue very scarce, and with considerable inquiry, prices are firm and higher, ranging from $4@5 per bbl.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—Continue quiet and unchanged; small sales, in store, at 85 to 88c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7¾c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c; Leaf Lard: in tres, 8⅜c; half bbls, 9⅛c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.40. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at $3.75 to the trade, and $4 in a jobbing way; Clover Seed at $5½ in first hands and $5¾ in a small way. Flax Seed is scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $1.95.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 94@95c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 21, 1873.

The crude market continues quiet, though as noted in our last report, there is a firmer feeling, without, however, any change in prices; $2 per bbl, at Parker, equal to about 5¼c per gallon delivered here. There is considerable inquiry for tanking, and it was this that stiffened the market, as there is no doubt that if there had been no buyers excepting refiners, prices would have dropped below $2, and it is possible that they may yet, though at present the impression is gaining strength that the bottom has been touched. It is claimed above that the production has fallen off very materially within the past few weeks, the low prices having discouraged development, and this, too, is not without its effect, and herein lies the hope of those who are tanking. There is no export demand for refined, and hence, there is nothing doing in eastern deliveries; there is some inquiry from the west, and we can report sales at 17c free on cars. Barrels are in very limited supply, and the market is quoted firmer, though there is no quotable change in prices; city, $1.95; country, $1.90.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 410 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works 700 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Elkins Bly & Co. 150 bbls to Elkins Bly & Co., Lancaster.

Total	1260

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W. acct. O. J. Grier	312
Riverside O W. acct. B. S. Duncan	389
American O W. acct. B. S. Duncan	192
Petrolite O W. acct. B. S. Duncan	468
Peerless O W. acct. N. W. Stevenson	210
Cochran's Yard. acct. O. J. Grier	400
Eagle O W. acct. N. W. Stevenson	463
Bell's Yard acct. Hutchinson & B	242
Total	2424

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co. o	1	Wm. Clark & Co. o	2
Pgh Bolt Co. .o	1	Wilson G & Co. o	2
Isabella Furnace. o	17	Lucy Furnace	5
Total			28

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co. m	15	Paul Jones. m	2
Reese G & Co. m	1	Wharton & Co. m	4
Caughey & H. p	4	Graff B & Co. m	5
Brown & Co. m	1		
Total			32

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Reamer. m	3	R. Wister. m	1
Caughey & H. m	1	Dilworth P & Co. m	3
Total			8

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Sons. m	3

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Carnagie K & Co. o	1

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Edward Samuel in his circular says: The market in Pig remains unchanged, and prices are firm under continued inquiry from the east. Scotch Irons are higher and firmer. Old rails have sold as high as $57 currency for Philadelphia delivery, and have advanced abroad five shillings for DHs. Wrought scrap is in fair demand. There is considerable inquiry for Merchant Bars, but apparently there are few mills booking orders at 4.5, cents base, which is the nominal Philadelphia mill price.

Below are the highest and lowest quotations for different makes:

American No. 1 Foundry Pig, at furnace	45 00@46 00
" No. 2 " "	43 00@44 00
" No. 3 Forge "	39 00@40 00
" No. 4 White and Mottled "	32 00@36 00
Scotch Pig (cargo lots, for shipment)	49 00@50 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1873.

Money was more active; early loans were at 6@7, but in the afternoon the rate advanced to 7 gold, with exceptions at 1-64 per day. Sterling quiet; 109⅝@109¾. Gold was active; advanced from 113⅛ to 113⅜, fell to 113⅛, and closed at 112⅞@113⅛. Loans 2@5. Clearings $65,000,000. Treasury disbursements $190,000. Engagements for export to-morrow $150,00. Governments opened ⅛@¼ higher, and closed at a further advance of ⅛. State bonds were quiet and steady. Tennessees were higher. Stocks were moderately active in Erie, New York Central, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail and Western Union. Otherwise they were excessively dull. Erie fell from 62 to 61⅝, and advanced to 63⅛. Central fell from 104⅛ to 103⅞, and closed at 104⅛. Lake Shore fell from 93⅝ to 92⅞, and closed at 93⅛. Pacific fell from 71⅝ to 70⅞, and closed at 71⅛. Western Union fell from 84⅛ to 83⅝, recovering to 83⅞. Harlem fell from 122⅛ to 120⅛. Wabash rose from 72⅝ to 73⅛, closing at 72⅛. The market closed dull, but steady. It is reported the new Erie mortgage of ten million dollars is in process of negotiation in London. It is understood the Secretary of the Treasury will give the entire refunding award to one firm.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81 117⅝; -20s '62, 114⅝; do '64, 114⅝; do '65, 116⅛; new '65, 114⅝; new '67, 116⅛; '68, 115⅝; 10-40s, 113⅛; currency sixes, 113⅜, new 5s, 113.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 92⅞; Tennessee old, 79, do new, 78; Virginia new, 56; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 84⅜; Quicksilver, 43⅛; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84⅛; American Express 69; United States Express, 76; Pacific Mail, 71⅛; New York Central, 104⅝; Erie, 63⅛; do preferred, 74; Harlem, 120⅛; do preferred, 125; Northern Central, 106; Northwestern, 80; do preferred, 88; Rock Island, 111⅝; St. Paul, 53⅛; do preferred, 77⅛; Wabash, 71⅛; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 92⅛; Chicago & Alton, 113; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 46⅛; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 90; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 114; Lake Shore, 93⅛; Panama, 38⅛; Illinois Central, 116; Union Pacific, 36⅛; Central Pacific, 99⅛; Union, 87⅛; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97⅛; Hartford & Erie, 8⅛.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Cotton more active; middling upland 20⅝c; sales of futures 94,000 bales; January 19 9-16@19 11-16c; February 19 11-16@19⅞c; March 19 15-16@20c; April 20⅛@20⅛c; May 20⅝@20⅞c; June 21⅛@21⅛c. Flour: family active and higher; receipts 6,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6.20@6.95; white wheat extra $8.60@13.30. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@6.30. Whisky steady at 93c. Wheat higher with a moderate demand; receipts 12,000 bushels; No 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.73@1.75; No 3 spring $1.55; red western $1.95; white western in-store $1.97. Rye quiet. Barley active and stronger; Canada West $1.17@1.20; western 90@95c. Corn firmer and fairly active; receipts 15,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat 66½@67c; in store 64@64½c. Oats more active and firmer; receipts 17,000 bushels; new western mixed 51@53c; black western 50@52c. Eggs quiet and firm; western 38@39c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 17@20. Sugar in moderate request; fair to good refining 9@9⅛c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 69@72c. Rice strong at 8@8½c. Petroleum: crude 8½c; refined 21@21½c. Turpentine quiet at 62@63½c. The stock of grain in warehouse is as follows: wheat, 1,056,000 bushels; corn, 1,379,000 bushels; oats, 1,277,000 bushels; rye, 41,000 bushels; barley, 541,000 bushels; malt, 10,000 bushels; peas, 5,000 bushels. Provisions: Mess pork dull at $13.75. Beef dull; mess $11.75; extra $12.00@13.50. Cut meats quiet; dry salted shoulders active at 5⅛c; middles firm; long clear, January, 6⅞c; short clear, March, 7⅛c. Lard firmer; western steam 8⅛c; kettle 8⅜@8½c. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 21.—Cattle: receipts today 322, making a total for the week thus far of 2,397, or 141 cars, against 233 same time last week. The disasters last week by freshets on the Mohawk and Hudson rivers cutting off communication with the East, detaining stock on the road, thereby causing great loss to owners and overstocking the eastern markets this week, has stagnated trade here. Buyers are holding ¼c off from last week's closing rates. There is not sufficient trade to make a quotable market. The run of stock this week is of superior quality, which, with the surplus held over from last week, makes quite a large supply in the yards. Owners are not disposed to submit to a decline. Sales of 35 Ohio steers, 1,142 lbs, at $4,35; 30 Ohio heifers and bulls, 1,068 lbs. at $4,75; 19 Indiana steers, 1,142 lbs, at $5,35; 17 Indiana cows and heifers, 1,026 lbs, at $4; 200 Indiana stockers, 935 lbs, at $4,25; 17 Illinois steers, 1,186 lbs, at $5,25. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 400 head, making the total for the week thus far 4,000, against 4,500 same time last week; market not yet opened. Hogs: receipts to-day 4,000 head, making the total for the week thus far 11,600, against 15,700 same time last week; market moderately active at a decline of 10c per cwt from last week's closing rates; sales yesterday 3,000 head, averaging 180 to 300 lbs, at $4,20@4,30; sales to-day 2,500 Ohio hogs, 190 to 312 lbs, at $4,20@4,30; a few rough hogs at $4,15, and a few selected lots at $4,35.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 21.—Consols: for money, 92⅛@92¼, and for account 92⅛@92¼. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90⅛; new 5's 89⅞; Erie Railway 50. Linseed oil £33. Turpentine 48s 6d.

FRANKFORT, January 21.—U. S. Bonds: 5-20s of '62, 96⅛.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9⅞d; Orleans 10⅛d; sales of 8,000 bales; of American 4,000; speculation and export 1,000. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah and Charleston during November and December at 9 13-16d. Breadstuffs steady. California white wheat, average 12s 5d @12s 7d; club 12s 10d@12s 2d; red spring 11s 6d@12s 4d; red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 28s. Lard 38s 33d. Cheese 68s. Refined petroleum 20⅛d@21s. The receipts of wheat during the past three days amounted to 52,000 quarters; American 57,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy and depressed. The shipments of cotton from Bombay since the last report amounted to 15,000 bales.

ANTWERP, January 21.—Refined petroleum 47 francs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 21.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat higher; buoyant but unsettled; No. 1 spring $1,32@1,33; No. 2 do. closed at $1,25¾; No. 3. do. $1,12½. Corn: demand active and has advanced a fraction; No. 2 mixed 30¼c cash; 30¼@30⅜c seller February. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 25¼c; rejected 22¼c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 68c. Barley dull and prices have declined; fall No. 2, 76@78c. Provisions: demand fair and market firm. Mess pork advanced to $11,80@11,85 spot; $12,25 seller March. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 7¼c cash. Meats generally held ⅛c higher; sales of short rib middles, loose, at 5⅞@5⅞c; shoulders, packed 5¼c. Green hams firmer; sales of 18lb average at 7c; 16lb at 7⅛c. Dressed hogs: demand fair and market firm; light weights $4,40@4,65; heavy weights $4,40. Whisky: higher grades have advanced to 88c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—Cotton steady at 19½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat $1,76@1,80; other grain unchanged. Groceries firm. Linseed oil—demand fair and prices advanced to 88@89c. Eggs—demand good at full prices, 38@40c. Mess pork—offerings light; $12,62½@13.60. Lard quiet; steam 7⅜@7½c; kettle 7⅜@8c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear sides 6½c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 5¼@5½c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear 8c. Green meats firm; shoulders 3¾c; clear rib sides 5¼c; offerings light. Hams 8@9½c, 14 to 18 lbs averages. Hogs brisk; extreme range $4,15@4,40; principal sales at $4,25@4,35; receipts 4,600. Whisky active at 88c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—Flour active and firm; western superfine $5,50@6.50; extra $6,75@8,00; family $8,75@9,75. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western 62c. Oats quiet and steady; mixed western 45@47c. Rye unchanged. Provisions strong. Mess pork $13,75@14,00. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 4¾@5c; rib sides 6¼@6½c. Bacon firmer and higher, with an active jobbing demand; shoulders 6@6½c; rib sides 7¾@8c; clear rib sides 8@8¼c. New hams 13½@15c. Lard firm at 8@8¼c. Western butter quiet; receipts light; choice roll 24@26c. Whisky quiet and firm at 93c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour—demand good at full prices. Wheat very firm but slow, owing to small offerings; No 3 fall $1,88. Corn a shade better; No 2 mixed 33c. Oats a shade better; No 2 30c. Barley—buyers off; little done. Rye—no sales. Whisky dull at 90c. Mess pork firm at $12,25@12.50. Dry salt meats active and firm; shoulders 4c; clear rib sides 5¾c; clear sides 6c; short rib middles 6½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7½@8c. Lard firm; good 7¼c. Green hams, from block, 8c. Hogs active; some sales higher; ranging from $3,50 to $4,60. Cattle in good demand at $3,00@6,00 for fair to choice.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 21.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat scarce and firm; extra white Michigan $1,95; No. 1 white $1,85¼; amber $1.76; No. 1 red $1,78¼; No. 2 red $1,71. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 37½c; low mixed 37c; yellow 37½c; white 38½c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 37½c; Michigan 32½c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged. Hogs $4,60@4,90; receipts for the past days 700; 6,000; 4,700; shipments for the past day 1,000; 17,000; 19,000; 12,000.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Business was fairly active with commission houses to-day, and a moderate jobbing demand existed. There was no change in the market for cotton goods, but prices remain steady and stocks are low in first hands. A large jobbing house offered a lot of Arnold's medium and dark prints at 8¾c. The clothing trade operated more freely in spring woolens. Foreign goods were very quiet, except clothing linens and black worsted goods.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1,32; No 2 do $1,25¾. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 27c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 37c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 70c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; fall No 2 88c; receipts for the last day 3,000; shipments 6,200.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 21.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat firmer; No 1 red winter nominal at $1,75@1,76; No 2 do $1,70. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Petroleum: refined dull and lower; held at 19@19½c for standard white in car lots; 20@20½c in trade lots.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Flour quiet and firm, superfine $4,50@5,50; extra $6,25@7,25. Wheat dull and declining; red $1,95@1,96; white $2,10. Rye steady at 93@95c. Corn quiet and weak; new yellow 60@60½c. Oats steady; new white 51c; old 55c. Whisky unsettled at 93@94c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Molasses in good demand and firmer; common 45@52c; fair to choice 55@61c. Cotton active and prices stiffer; sales 6,000; good ordinary 17¾c; low middlings 18¾@18⅞c; middling 19½c; middlings Orleans 19⅝c; receipts 9,581; exports Liverpool 316; stock 180,166.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 21.—Wheat steady with a moderate demand; extra white $2,08; amber $1,74. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 42½c. Oats: demand good at 36½c. Dressed hogs weaker at $4,50@4,65; receipts 15,000; shipments 3,000.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do bran, I Hippley; 1 do oats, G Stewart; 1 do do, Spear & G; 1 do hay, C W Tinanus; 1 do pipe, J Patton Bro; 1 dc do, C G McMillan; 1 do iron, W McKinney & Son; 1 lot furniture, Oblieir & Co; 3 tubs cheese, J Baldinger; 5 bdls doors, W McQuewan; 1 car barley, M Weil & Co; 2 bxs mdse, W H Brill; 64 sks flour, Jas Ward; 20 do do, J S Brown; & Bro; 2 sks feathers, Mrs Hunter; 6 bgs feed, 1 do bw flour, H O'Neil.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—10 pkgs oil, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 200 bales hops, J White Jr; 20 do do, Eberhart & Co; 7 bbls whisky, S Kinderlinger, 5 do do, Weiler & Co; 25 do do, R Owens; 100 do flour, W G Fitch; 5 do alcohol, R E Sellers & Co 10 do do, E T Devlin; 25 do do, Marshall K & Co. 5 do do, G H Beaumont; 200 do flour, Shomaker & Co; 9 do bungs, Armstrong B & Co; 10 do eggs, 1 car barley, Voigt M & Co; 6 hhds meat, H Rea Jr; 1 car shoulders, E H Myers & Co; 54 bbls nails, England & B; 250 pigs lead, Fahnestock & Co; 1000 do do, Davis C & Co; 1 car feed, Schnelbach & H; 2 do hay, Bricker & Co; 1 do barley, J Rhodes; 3 do do, Z Wainwright; 1 do malt, J S Finch; 1 do lumber, Slack & S; 1 do do, L W Frith; 1 do b corn, J A Graff; 1 do hay, J Brady & Co; 1 do do, Voigt M & Co; 1 do do, J McCullough, 3 pkgs produce, Loh & C; 77 bdls hides, S R Chryst; 55 do do, E Edmondson & Son; 50 bxs soap, Watt L & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 car corn, M F Herron & Co; 1 do do, McCracken Bro; 1 do bran, Scott & G; 1 do barley, W J Meek; 1 do corn, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do s stuff, Houck Mc & Co; 1 do middlings, Bricker & Co; 100 bbls flour, Watt L & Co; 31 do molasses, Arbuckles & Co; 45 do do, Watt L & Co; 12 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Bo; 130 bags d peaches, 118 do apples, Voight M & Co; 127 shoulders, J H Parker; 100 hhds do, R Owens, 10 do sugar, Johnson & Co; 300 bbls flour, 490 sks do, T C Jenkins; 80 do corn, F Schields; 400 bush corn, McBane & A.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—69 cars coal, N Y & G C C; 8 do stone, Howard & Son; 22 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 7 do do, Sable C Co; 7 pkgs h ware, C & H Whitman; 12 do do, Reddick Bro; 8 sks flour, 3 do meal, McIntire & B; 2 do flour, J Peoples; 1 do do, A Reismyer; 20 do do, H Freese; 7 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 11 hides, Seibert & B; 1 bbl a butter, Morrison.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, Slack & S; 1do castings, A Garrison; 2 steamers, Hare & Son; 1 do do, Loh & C; 2 do do, P Duff & well & Co; 31 pkgs do, 1 bx sundries, A C Bakewell & Co; 5 do do Head C & Co; 1 bx scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 20 do do, Curry & M; 15 do butter, J A Graff, 6 bxs mdse, M Seibert; 2 do, drugs, G Kelly & Co; 2 do do, 1 bbl brick, R E Sellers & Co; 1 bbl brick, 3 bxs brugs, J Henderson & Co; 15 cases tobacco, Johnson & Co; 40 do do, Dilworth Bro; 16 bdls paper, P P M Co; 100 bbls whisky, Casey F & Co; 30 do do, Adler R & Co; 2 bbls butter, Voigt M & Co; 4 sks beans, W J Steel & Co; 100 bbls flour, W Welsh & Co; 160 do do, Watt L & Co; 50 do, 8 hides, 1 kg tallow, G Kahn; 1 d hog J P Hanna; 200 bbls, B D Moore; 200 do do, C A Wormcastle; 32 sks d peaches, Jas O'Brien; 288 sks bran, J & W Fairley; 20 hhds meat, 18 tre do, F Sellers & Co; 5 do hams, R Owens; 3 bbls varnish, Hamilton L & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was rising last evening with nine feet six inches in the channel. The weather has again turned soft, and the indications at this writing are favorable for another freshet, but as the ice is pretty well cleared out, if there should be one it will not cause so much destruction of property as the last one. The Allegheny is still putting out considerable ice, but it is becoming thinner and more scattered. There was some rain late in the afternoon, but the wind seemed to be shifting around to the west again.

The Monongahela river packets have all resumed their regular trips. After the completion of the Pittsburgh & Charleston Railroad, packet steamboating on the Monongahela will be very apt to subside.

Following additional departures of coal were reported yesterday: Alice Brown, 180,000 bushels; Blue Lodge, 90,000; Grand Lake, 110,000; Tom Lysle, 90,000; total 464,000 bushels. Others will go as soon as they can get their tows ready. We are in hopes that those going now will not experience as rough a time of it as those that went out on the last rise.

Thermometer at 5 P. M., 40; wind, south-west.

A dispatch from Cincinnati yesterday stated that the Juniata goes to Aurora to load with hay for Pittsburgh.

The Granite State was to have left for Portsmouth last evening.

The transportation contract on the Upper Missouri has not been awarded.

—We clip the following items from the St. Louis Republican of Sunday: Accidents by the moving out of the gorge in addition to what we have already reported is the sinking of the barge Glendale No. 2 in tow of the Comet, with 600 tons of ore on board destined for the Mingo Iron Company. The barge is a total loss and uninsured. The cargo is fully insured and will be saved when the water falls. Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell's barges lying at the ore pile, were towed to a safe harbor before the ice came down, and thus saved from destruction; the barge they had chartered from W. H. Brown has been returned unharmed. A diver and Capt. Dave Powell went down yesterday and examined the Wild Duck and are of the opinion that she can be raised. She is badly careened and the water is some 3 or 4 feet above her deck. She is insured in Pittsburgh offices for $12,000.

—The sale of a half interest in the steamer Capitol City by the Anchor Line to Capt. William Blake has fell through. Capt. Blake instead purchasing the whole of the Julia from the Anchor Line company for the sum of $30,000. She was built at Louisville, in August, 1863, at a cost of $70,000 and is 238 feet long, 41 feet beam, and 7 feet hold.

—On the 11th, boats were taking cotton from Shreveport to New Orleans for $2.75 on uppresses and $3 on ordinary. Previous to that time up freights were landed at Shreveport for two card rates, but steamers were then on the way up with freights at one card.

—A large number of towboats arrived with coal at Cincinnati on Sunday, among which were the Diamond, Jno. Dippold, N. J. Bigley, Ella, Sam Parker, Michigan, Veteran, J. S. McDonald, Tom Rees, Hawk, H. E. Pierrepont, Fred Wilson, Nellie, Speer, and Simpson Horner.

—Thomas Maghee, of the City of Quincy, was sent to the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, Wednesday, in a dying condition, from the effects of a stab inflicted by one Bob Powell on the 23d inst.

—On the trip of the Ada Hellman from Evansville to Cairo, Saturday, eleven of her crew were so badly frost bitten that they could not work. At Paducah she could not get laborers at any price.

—The Richmond is loading at St. Louis at the following rates: Flour, per barrel, $1; pork, per do, $1.50; whisky, per barrel, $2.50; pound freight 50c per 100.

—Sam B. Glenn, cashier of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Bowling Green, Ky., was clerk of the J. C. Cline, a Nashville and Memphis packet, 16 years ago.

—The New Orleans Republican paragraphs that "a lady's bustle was successfully used recently to prevent a steamboat collision on the St. Lawrence River.

—Capt. Frank Carter, Superintendent of the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Company, was married last Wednesday evening to Miss Mary Merriwether, of Louisville.

—Capt Louis Metzler is building a new boat at Vicksburg to be 90 feet long, 24 feet in width, and 3 feet hold. This is the second hull ever built there. The first one was named Blanche.

—The Wild Duck, sunk at Carondelet, is lying straight, with three feet of water on her main deck. It is believed that she can be raised.

—Tennessee River is falling.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

Dealer in all kinds of

Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Groceries, Teas,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

NO. 396 PENN STREET,

Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,

AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

"GUIDING STAR" FLOUR.

Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of

White Wheat Flour,

In store and for sale by

Watt, Lang & Co.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.

LAW & McDOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce, No. 54 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.

PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 Liberty Street,

Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE.

H. Riddle, Son & Co.,

Best brands of BUTTER and EGGS received daily. All kinds of Produce arriving daily at H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL......SAMUEL MORRISON.

MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 302 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods.

JAS. O'BRIEN

Produce Commission Merchant,

Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.

White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS.

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR. No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON..........A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

No. 6 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

Manufacturers of

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

And Dealers in

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.

OFFICES:

111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

PETROLEUM

Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and Its Products.

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.

Philadelphia address,

Waring, King & Co.,

109 WALNUT STREET.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

BRASS CASTINGS

MADE TO ORDER.

Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address

No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DREKA

Fine Stationery

AND

Card Engraving.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

1033 CHESTNUT STREET.

Philadelphia Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE.

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Gallery of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,

1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET,

next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. His Diploma is in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS

splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye, Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.

CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF

for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE: 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Address DR. WHITTIER, 295 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—116 Smithfield St., Second Floor,

MELLON'S BUILDING.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
A. G. CUBBAGE, J. C. LAPPE, Vice Presidents.
ALEX. TINDLE, Treasurer.
J. W. J. McLAIN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

James H. Hopkins, Calvin Adams,
A. G. Cubbage, John Evans,
James Bown, Louis Morganstern,
G. Stengel, John H. Stewart,
J. C. Lappe, Jacob H. Walters,
Alexander Tindle, William Halpin.

GEORGE OGDEN, General Agent.

CASH INSURANCE COMP'Y,

Phelan's Building,

No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital All Paid Up.

DIRECTORS.

N. J. Bigley, John Floyd, Capt. M. Bailey,
Daniel Wallace, S. H. Hartman, A. Chambers,
Jake Hill, S. McClurkan, Jas. M. Bailey.
Thomas Smith, John S. Willcock.

ROBERT H. KING, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
ROBERT J. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
ALEX. M. KING, General Agent.

Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.

Of Allegheny City Pa.,

Fire and Marine

OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets

A. McFARLAND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

A. McFarland, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
S. H. Hartman, S. B. Smith,
Edward Gregg, F. George, Jr.,
Valentine Baker, Jacob Reel,
Joseph H. Borland, M. B. Suydam,
Wm. Schoyer, Albert Pitcairn,
W. J. Langfitt, B. D. Moore,
W. G. Gibson, W. H. Parks,
Samuel Dyer, C. P. Whiston,
Wm. Roseburg, H. S. McGeary.

W. J. CARSON, General Agent.

Western Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Incorporated April, 1849.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick, Robt. Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, D. Ihmsen,
Philip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office: Second Floor 167½ Wood Street

This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager, L. Walter, Robt. Patrick,
Wm. Smith, J. Painter, Thos. Mellon,
C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, J. C. Fleiner,
G. W. Evans, Geo. Wilson, James Graham,
J. H. Hopkins, Henry Gerwig, Dumas Lutz.

C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
ROBT. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr., R. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale, W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, Robert H. Davis,
Harvey Childs, Hugh S. Fleming,
Chas. Hays, Jas. Y. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin.

PITTSBURGH White Lead and Color Works,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.

OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 455 REBECCA STREET.

We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and other properties. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal

AND MANUFACTURER OF

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

Geo. B. Miltenberger

SOLE AGENT FOR

The Kedzie Water Filters. Martin's Metallic Water and Steam Packing. Richards' Belt Dressing and Friction Composition.

NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S "Light of Day" Brand STAR CANDLES of superior quality and the standard weight. Sold by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.

NO. 423 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital, - - - - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

DIRECTORS.—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. B. Brickell, Charles H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, S. Garver, P. Kane, C. Van Buren, H. Gerwig. President—ROBERT DICKSON; Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR; Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE.

Capital, - - - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Hastings, James McLain,
John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil, Mathew Mawhinney,
George Wilson, John Kaiser.

JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,

64 Fourth Avenue.

Incorporated by Act of 1870.

PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK.........$100,000
ASSETS JULY 1. 1872.............$167,000

Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.

Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum. Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc.

JAMES T. BRADY, President.
JACKSON DUNCAN, Vice President.
D. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
H. BRADY WILKINS, Solicitor.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

No 42 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS.

George R. Riddle, D. Macferron,
J. W. Hall, B. H. Knox,
Wm. Burgoyne, Wm. Park, James Graham.

GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
JAS. E. RIDDLE, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH Savings Bank,

No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.

DIRECTORS:

John Heath, Simon Kaufman,
Jake Hill, Wm. S. Evans,
J. Ascheim, A. F. Baum,
B. L. Wood, Jr., Chas. L. Gohring.

J. T. STOCKDALE, President.
JNO. BIRMINGHAM, Cashier.

Park Savings Bank,

No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits. Special attention paid to collection and remittances.

JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.
M. WHITMORE, Assistant Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of United States Securities.

Allegheny Real Estate Bank,

140 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CAPITAL..........................$200,000

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Six per cent. allowed on time deposits. Discount daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.

DIRECTORS.

John Dean, Addison Lysle,
Hugh McNeill, Jacob Kopp,
Alex. Patterson, Martin Lappe,
Robert Taggart, John Megraw,
Joseph McNaugher.

JOHN DEAN, Pres't.
ADDISON LYSLE, Vice President.
W. M. PORTER, Cashier.

Bank open every Saturday Evening from 7 o'clock to 8½ o'clock for the accommodation of depositors.

Commercial Banking Company,

No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL...................................$200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Alexander Bates, John Lindsay,
A. H. English, N. G. Macrum,
W. H. Everson, John O. Phillips,
Wm. France, B. F. Wilson,
W. O. Hughart, R. S. Waring.
Jacob Kloo.

Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

No. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President..........DAVID GREGG.

DIRECTORS.

James T. Brady, Hon. Robt. McKnight,
R. L. Fahnestock, Hartley Howard,
Daniel Euwer, L. J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Wm. Wills, J. W. McDonald,
Philip Bentel, Benj. Singerly.

Dealers in Government Bonds.

Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - - $300,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,

(In Safe Deposit Co.' Building.)

President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. W. Hailman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg,
Hiram Stowe.

Secretary and Treasurer,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock.

MAX SCHAMBERG,

No. 163 Smithfield Street,

(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Foreign Exchange,

OCEAN PASSAGE

AND

Railroad Tickets.

Collections Made

ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Also, Sight Drafts on London.

Allegheny National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

SCALES.

GET THE BEST

Howe Standard, Sampson Standard

SCALES,

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

W. A. McCLURG, 36 Wood Street.

FINANCIAL.

American Bank

No. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh.

CASH CAPITAL..........................$200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas H. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, William Floyd.
John Floyd,

Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

CITY BANK,

Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL..........................$100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Interest Paid on Deposits.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

D. Ihmsen, Charles Mastin,
Terrence Campbell, J. S. Adams,
Thomas Rourke, Theo. E. Tack,
Thomas Barnes, James Callery,
R. J. Grace, H. A. Freyvogle,
James Phelan, P. Le Goullon, P. Kane.

JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

WILLIAM G. PRICE, SR.,

MANUFACTURER OF

Light Machinery Castings,

SUGAR KETTLES,

PLUMBERS' CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS,

WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,

29 WOOD STREET.

Charles H. Onions.

Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Hollowware and general Castings.

Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIAMOND

Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.

ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES.

For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.

Prompt attention given to Repairing.

Office and works: 33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

DUQUESNE SPRING AND AXLE WORKS.

Moore, Davis, DeHaven & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Coleman, Rahm & Co.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE, NO. 171 PENN AVENUE.

National Foundry & Pipe Works.

Wm. Smith & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast Iron Pipe

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS

Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward

Works on Smallman, Railroad, 22d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.

All Pipes from 2 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

ROLLS.

BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,

(Successors to Bollman & Bagaley,)

Patent Semi-Steel

AND

CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,

Sand Rolls and Pinions

Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surfaces of at least Fifty Per Cent.

Phœnix Roll Works,

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

ATLAS WORKS,

Twenty-Eighth Street,

Founders and Machinists,

IN

Heavy Work. Steam Engines.

THOS. N. MILLER, President.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,)

Washington Works

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Best and Stationary Steam Engines Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

Monongahela Foundry.

HENRY A. FREYVOGEL,

(Successor to Wm. J. Anderson & Co.)

MANUFACTURER OF

CAST IRON HOUSE FRONTS,

BRIDGE, ENGINE and MACHINERY CASTINGS

Of all kinds made to order.

150 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

Iron City Foundry,

Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast furnace and Machinery Castings.

CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.

Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,

SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. C. FRIEND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE, 61 GRANT STREET.

H. B. SWOOPE,

Attorney-at-Law,

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,

Alderman,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,

Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

LIVERY & SALES STABLES

JOHN H. STEWART.........ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

LIVERY, SALE AND

Commission Stables

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH PA.

IRON AND STEEL.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Merchant, Bar,

SHEET AND BOILER IRON,

Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom, Angle and T Iron,

T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard, Flat Rail punched and counter-sunk.

Office and works: Greenough and Second avenue.

New York, 30 Gold St. Chicago, 36 Mich. ave. Boston, 137 and 139 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST STEEL,

Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAYNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Wayne and "U. S." Brands of

IRON AND STEEL,

Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 16 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot.

Office and Works,

Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Saws,

AND

SHOVELS.

EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.

Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory, and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.

Rogers & Burchfield,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEET IRON

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse—No. 108 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel

STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE, 82 Water street and 100 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works

PARK, BRO. & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

FOUNDED A. D., 1832.

Moorhead, Boyd & Co.,

Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

James Farrel Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c. Corner of FIRST AVENUE AND GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS

Miller, Barr & Parkin,

OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

G. W. BOLLMAN, Prest.........J. C. KILGORE, Supt.

ECLIPSE STEAM MF'G. COMPANY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of

Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam

BOILERS,

2 to 1,000 Horse Power.

General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.

W. Douglass & Son,

Manufacturers of all kinds

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

AND SHEET IRON WORK.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,

Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,

(NEAR THE POINT,)

HUGH M. BOLE.

PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.

Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 25 horse power.

Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

WEST POINT BOILER WORKS,

No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS

D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,

Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,

Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,

Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,

Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges

Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON

and after December 22d, 1872, trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50am	Mail Train	1:55am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:55am
Chicago Express	12:40pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:00am
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10pm	Cincinnati Ex.	8:45am
Philadelphia Ex.	5:20pm	Southern Ex.	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Pacific Express	1:10pm
		Way Passenger	9:50pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:40am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	7:30am	Wilkinsb'g Ac.	7:30am
Wall's No. 2		Wall's No. 2	
Wilkinsb'g Ac.		Wilkinsb'g Ac.	
Wall's No. 3		Wall's No. 3	
Wall's No. 4		Wall's No. 4	
Johnstown Ac.		Wilkinsb'g Ac.	
Brinton Accom.	4:50pm	Wall's No. 4	4:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:40pm	Wall's No. 5	5:35pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:30pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:20pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:25pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily. Pacific Express daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:20 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:40 P. M.; New York 6:31 P. M.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:40 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 P. M., Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., New York 6:10 A. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:50 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York 6:40 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:35 A. M.; New York 10:15 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:30 A. M.; Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:30 A. M.; New York 12:34 P. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M., and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 P. M. Leave Pittsburgh at 9:00 P. M., arrives at Brinton at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.

For further information, apply to

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No. 1	6:50am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No. 1	8:25am	Freeport No. 1	9:25am
Express	9:50am	Claremont Ac.	11:10am
Claremont Ac.	1:00pm	Express	3:10pm
Freeport No. 2	5:40pm	Springdale No. 1	3:10pm
Mail	6:25pm	Freeport No. 2	4:40pm
Springdale No. 2	6:25pm	Springdale No. 2	6:30pm

The above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 5:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:00 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.

The 5:50 A. M. train and 2:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make close connection for Butler.

For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

Also tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From December 23, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:55am	Pacific Express	2:25am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l.	6:45am	Wheeling Ex.	10:35am
Erie & Yo. Ex.	7:10am	Chicago Express	11:35am
Chicago Mail	7:25am	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	11:58am
Chicago Express	12:40pm	Chicago Mail	
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:15pm	Erie & Yo. Ex.	
Pacific Express	1:45pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	5:55pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:00pm	Chicago Mail	6:55pm
Erie Express	4:00pm	Erie Express	11:45pm
DEPART FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:35am	Beaver Falls Ac.	6:35am
Leetsdale Accom	10:35am	Leetsdale Accom	8:05am
Leetsdale Accom	12:05pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:55am
New Castle Ac.	2:15pm	Econ Accom	11:55am
Econ Accom	3:45pm	New Castle Ac.	12:55pm
Leetsdale Accom	4:35pm	Leetsdale Accom	3:35pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:25pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:35pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:15pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	7:25pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:35pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:25am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY,

Pan-Handle Route.

After December 22, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:55am	Southern Ex.	2:35am
Columbus Mail	7:18am	McDonald Ac.	6:35am
Wash. Accom.	8:45am	Wash. Accom.	5:35am
Pacific Ex.	9:35am	Steubenville Ac.	10:35am
McDonald Ac.	12:05pm	Cincinnati Ex.	12:35pm
Southern Ex.	1:45pm	McDonald Ac.	4:15pm
Steubenville Ac.	4:25pm	Columbus Mail	6:05pm
McDonald Ac.	6:15pm	Fast Line	8:25pm
Sunday Church train	1:12pm	Sunday Church train	10:05am

2:13 pm Southern Express will leave daily.

12:35 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:45 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:18 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:05 pm.

Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY,

CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 9, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:25am
Mixed Way	9:00am	Confluence Ac.	11:35am
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	11:19am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	12:10pm
Confluence Ac.	3:25pm	McKeesport Ac.	
West Newton Ac.	4:35pm	No. 3	2:05pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 3	5:25pm	Mixed Way	3:20pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	6:15pm	Through Mail	5:35pm
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	7:45pm
*Church Train	1:00pm	Braddocks Ac.	12:05am
		*Church Train	10:05am

*Sunday only.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 43 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at above office.

For further information apply to

W. B. BROBST, Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue, Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	12:50pm	5:00pm
Night Express	9:10pm	6:10am
Buffalo	7:10am	8:10pm
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:20pm	10:20am
First Soda Works Accom'n	9:20pm	6:45pm
Second Soda Works Accom'n	5:55pm	8:25am
First Hulton Accommodation	9:50am	9:00am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	11:30am	2:00pm
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	4:35pm	7:15pm
Fourth Hulton Accommoda'n	10:50pm	6:40am

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40am, arriving at Parker's at 11:40 am, and returning, leaves Parker's at 4:25 pm and arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church train to and from Soda Works (sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:30 pm.

Express trains stop only at principal points.

Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains. Baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

HARDWARE.

Oscar F. Lamm & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

HUBS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE,

Spokes, Fellues, Shafts and Boles.

No. 40 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Sign of the Anvil.

No 50 WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

ENGINEERING.

JOHN J. ENDRES,

Mining and Civil Engineer,

Manufacturer of Machinery for

Mining and Smelting Purposes.

SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines, builder of improved Coke Ovens, and Machinery for discharging the same.

Office and Works, South Pittsburgh.

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.

128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,500 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole; 450 " Springfield Oak sole; 100 dos. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands, with a full assortment of saddlers and Shoemakers stocks, wholesale and retail.

STAINED GLASS.

MARSHALL & STEEL,

Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.

No. 72 Third Avenue near Market Street

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN T. BROWN..........W. H. BASSETT.

Bassett & Brown,

HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS,

Graining and Glazing. No. 37 SIXTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c. done in the best manner, on most reasonable terms.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PARKER'S LANDING.

The Business Portion of the Town Destroyed.

THE FIRE SWEEPING BOTH SIDES OF MAIN STREET.

Rapid Work of the Flames.

THE PROMINENT BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Estimated Loss Nearly $100,000.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PARKERS LANDING, PA., January 19, 1872.

Our little town was the scene of a disastrous conflagration this afternoon, that has almost wiped it out of existence. The fire commenced about a quarter to four o'clock, the first intimation being given by smoke issuing from the billiard room over the Opera House Restaurant on Main street. When it was discovered the flames had made considerable headway, and though an alarm was quickly spread through the town and the people gathered in force, it was found impossible to check the flames, and they swept with great rapidity northward, as far as the residence of Mr. S. D. Karns, and southward to Prest's dry goods store, clearing everything before them on either side of the street, and bringing to ashes the best portion of the business part of the town. The buildings being generally of frame, and as dry as powder, burned with great intensity, making it almost impossible to come within working distance. Every effort at first was made to check the progress of the fire with the limited fire apparatus owned by the town but finding all their efforts in this direction fruitless, the people turned their attention to other methods and tore down one or two buildings in the path of the flames which alone saved the town from total destruction.

As it is however, the best part of Parker's is gone. Among the chief buildings destroyed were the Opera House, with restaurant and billiard rooms attached, Bartholds notion store, Graff's hardware store, the Union house, the Greeley house, Odd Fellows Hall, *Daily Transcript* building, Exchange hotel, McManus house, Dollar store, Briscoes drug store, Lehman's shoe store, Mr. Wallace's residence; the latter had been partially torn down, which stopped the flames in that direction The flames spread with such rapidity that but few of the goods in the buildings could be saved, and the destruction in most cases was complete. The greatest confusion prevailed during the time the fire progressed, but so far as could be ascertained at this hour, no lives were lost.

The total pecuniary loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, some of which is insured, but the greatest amount of which is a total loss to the merchants and property owners. There is so much confusion here to-night that it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy details of the losses or of the insurance. All the families who have been thrown out have been cared for by those who escaped from the flames. The blow is a severe one just now to Parker's, but there is no evidence of discouragement among any of the people; all seem to accept the situation with the best possible grace. S.

Additional Particulars.

The following additional particulars we glean from reports, in regard to the Parker fire. One hundred families are rendered homeless by this calamity, who now ask for assistance. The new town is almost entirely swept away.

The bridge across the river was saved. In addition to the buildings destroyed, mentioned yesterday. The school house and twenty-five other buildings on the hill side were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of fan incendiary, though its origin is still unknown. It is said that there was but one hand engine in the town, and had it been in condition the vast destruction might have been avoided. There were no lives lost. The greatest confusion prevailed at the breaking out of the fire, and it is said a panic immediately ensued after the fire commenced to spread, the people blocking the streets in trying to save their household goods and themselves from the fell destruction.

A COLLEGE RANSACKED.

A Little Sensation at Washington, Pa.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1872.

Considerable excitement was created here to-day by the action of the Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, who took possession of the Academy for the time and searched it through. The cause of their action is the old trouble about the Colleges. The people generally were very much excited and for a time it was feared that there would be an open rupture, but calmer counsels prevailed, and peace was preserved. There has been nothing here for a long time that has created such an excitement. P.

PETROLIA CITY, PA.

A Large Oil Strike—Well Flowing Over One Hundred and Fifty Barrels a Day.

PETROLIA, PA., January 20, 1873.

The well owned by C. D. Lewis and others, of Pittsburgh, struck the third sand rock on Saturday evening. The oil was thrown over the derrick, and the well is now flowing one hundred and fifty barrels per day. G. B.

A Roll of Honor.

The Washington Pa., *Reporter* speaking of the college in that town says:

The Convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, consists of one hundred and thirty-three gentlemen, elected from all parts of the Keystone State. The fourteen of this number educated at Jefferson and Washington Colleges constitute *more than the tenth* of that august body. Seven of these graduated at Jefferson as follows: H. N. M'Alister in 1833; J. McDowell Sharpe in 1848; Silas M. Clark in 1852; Thomas Ewing and Augustus S. Landis in 1853; Samuel C. T. Dodd in 1857; and Thomas H. B. Patterson in 1854. The following graduated at Washington: John H. Walker in 1822; John M'Collough, M. D., in 1826; Samuel L. Russell in 1834; David W. Patterson in 1839; and Wm. M'Lean in 1851; and Samuel A. Purviance (one of the seven surviving members of Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837), and George V. Lawrence were students there for some considerable time.

Ulysses Mercur, Jefferson, 1842, was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Cyrus L. Pershing—Jefferson, 1848—a President Judge, and James P. Sterrett—Jefferson, 1845—and Edwin H. Stowe—Washington, 1845—were each unanimously re-elected to a like position. Wm. S. Moore—Washington, 1847—takes his seat in the National Congress, and James G. Blaine, of the same class, is returned for a fifth term to the same House, over which he so ably presides. Ebenezer M'Junkin—Jefferson, 1841—returns to Congress for a second term. Leonidas Sexton, a graduate of Jefferson in 1847, is elected Lieutenat Governor of Indiana.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Crushed to Death Under the Wheels.

Coroner West held an inquest last evening on the body of Joseph Parker, a coal wagon driver, in the employ of Mr. J. S. Lytle, at Hazlewood (Twenty-third ward). It appears that the deceased had, in going down a little hill just before crossing the railroad track, put on the brake so as to avoid any accident. After he had crossed the track, he attempted to get off his saddle horse, to undo the wheel. While in the act, he slipped and fell under the wagon, both wheels passing over him, breaking his neck and crushing his skull, killing him almost instantly. He was known as a careful driver; and had been in the employ of Mr. Lytle several months. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife.

Black Diamonds.

During the present rise in the river the following coal boats and barges were ready to go out, and some of them have gone, though the sudden and heavy run of ice from the Allegheny cause a detention of some of the boats. However, those not already gone will probably get off in a day or two, or as soon as the weather moderates.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Steamers.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Ella Lamon	3	—	70,000
Tom Lysle	—	6	70,000
Reindeer	—	6	70,000
J. S. Mercer	5	—	110,000
Eagle	6	1 fuel	120,000
Oil Valley	3	2	110,000
Total	17	15	550,000
FOR CINCINNATI.			
Wm. Stone	—	8	75,000

Lawrence Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the Lawrence Railroad Company was held in this city on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at which time an election for a Board of Directors was held to serve during the ensuing year. The election resulted in the choice of the following named persons: G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough, Thomas D. Messler and John B. Jackson, of this city. A. L. Crawford and S. W. Cunningham, of New Castle, and Caleb B. Wick, of Youngstown. At a subsequent meeting of the Board yesterday, it organized by electing Thomas D. Messler President, and F. M. Hutchinson Secretary and Treasurer.

....County Controller Warner and his assistants are busy making out the annual report of the fiscal affairs of the county.

LYNCH'S FATE.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

A Review of the Case—The Murder Last June—The Arrest, Trial and Conviction of Ambrose E. Lynch—His Side of the Story—The Reverse Statements—The Legal Efforts in his Behalf—The Final Scene on Saturday—Judge Sterrett Refers to the Facts—"A Premeditated Murder"—The Prisoner Called up for Sentence—Touching Remarks of Judge Sterrett—The Death Sentence Pronounced—The Demeanor of Lynch—The Features of the Scene.

A solemn and impressive scene was enacted in the Criminal Court on Saturday, the occasion being that set apart for the final disposition, so far as our County Courts are concerned, of the case of Ambrose E. Lynch, convicted of murder. The circumstances of the tragic affair, in which he took so terrible a part, have hardly faded from the remembrance of our readers.

ONE NIGHT IN JUNE

of last year, a man was found in a dying condition near the corner of Arch street and North avenue, Allegheny, and upon being removed to the lock-up, died in a few minutes. Previous to his removal from the place where first found, Ambrose E Lynch came up and announced to the little crowd gathered around the fallen man, that he (Lynch) "had cut him," an assurance which he repeated to the police, as they came up, and which led to his being taken into custody. In the lock-up, while imprisoned in full view of the corpse of his victim, Lynch conversed in reference to the affair, and alleged that he had cut the man because he found him in his sister's room. The murdered man was William Hadfield, well known in the community, and of good repute.

MRS. TEET'S STORY.

The trial came off in a few weeks and the evidence was fully detailed in our reports at the time. On the trial, his sister, Mrs. Teets, as he had done at the inquest, denied positively that Hadfield had visited her on the evening in question for immoral purposes. She said that her husband had gotten into a difficulty with a young woman in the upper part of the city and she was very anxious to effect an amicable arrangement. With Mrs. Hadfield she was very well acquainted, having done sewing in her family for eighteen years past, and to her she confided the trouble. It was then suggested that Mr Hadfield might be able to aid in satisfactorily compromising the matter, and accordingly an appointment was made for him to visit the young woman that night and stop at Mrs. Teet's house on Arch street on his way home from the negotiation. He got there after eleven o'clock and the night being hot and the interview likely to be prolonged, he requested permission to remove his superfluous clothing. Afterwards he concluded to take of his boots and go to the hydrant in the back yard to bathe his feet. It was soon after his return to the room that Lynch burst the door open and began his his ferocious onslaught. This statement, so far as it refers to the appointment arrangement for Hadfield with Mrs. Teets, and the purposes for which it was made, was confirmed by Mrs. Hadfield, who earnestly repudiated any suspicion of her husband's infidelity.

LYNCH'S STORY.

Lynch's statement differed from this in that he alleged he broke the door open and found the man in the bed partially disrobed, when he in a frenzy of rage, stabbed him twice, and knocked down his sister who interfered. While he was scuffling the light went out and Hadfield disappeared.

The accused, after a trial continuing for three days, was convicted of murder in the first degree. His counsel, Messrs. Mackrell and Bredin, moved for a new trial, taking exceptions to several points in the charge of the Court. It was known a week ago, to a few, that the case would be called for final disposition on Saturday, but the matter at the request of the authorities was kept from publication in order that the spectacle of a throng of morbid curiosity seekers in the court room might be avoided. Thus it happened that the crowd in the lobby was not larger than on ordinary "sentence days," while there were but few members of the bar present inside the railing.

Judge Stowe occupied the bench at the opening of the Court, and about an hour was spent in the disposal of routine business, imposing lighter sentences (noted elsewhere) and the regular Saturday business.

About 11 o'clock,

LYNCH WAS BROUGHT INTO COURT

and almost immediately, His Honor, Judge Sterrett, who had been sent for to the Court of Common Pleas, made his appearance. In the interval of waiting, the prisoner talked with his counsel, and afterwards to the District Attorney, with whom he had a protracted interview. He assured that official that he harbored no ill-feeling towards him, and that as District Attorney he had only done his duty, in the kindest possible manner. Lynch looked pale and had lost flesh during his confinement, but he did not seem in the least to be suffering. He was neatly dressed, wearing drab pantaloons, striped with black, a heavy pilot-cloth overcoat, and a white shirt, with collar and black necktie. He had been informed of the decision of the Court previously, and was therefore not unprepared for the ordeal in the Court room. He conversed freely with his friends and lawyers, and seemed but little oppressed with the terrible situation in which he was placed.

In the meantime, while the prisoner was conversing with his friends, His Honor Judge Sterrett was engaged in arranging the papers and in consultation with Judge Stowe. Evidently His Honor felt he had a disagreeable task before him, and felt like putting it off as long as possible.

At about half-past twelve o'clock the case was called up, and immediately there was a death-like silence in the Court-room. Judge Sterrett then announced that they had

OVERRULED THE MOTION

for a new trial, and proceeded to read the opinion of the Court. The first portion of the paper was principally in reference to the legal points involved, and after disposing of them His Honor said:

FACTS OF THE CASE,

as presented by the testimony, were within a very narrow compass. It was not denied, nor could it have been with any hope of success that the prisoner inflicted the wounds which so speedily caused the death of William Hadfield. There was no serious conflict of testimony as to the time, place and circumstances under which the mortal stab was inflicted. There was no evidence by the prisoner that it was done in self-defense. Instead of being attacked by the deceased, he was himself the assailant. It was shown by his own admission that he suspected the infidelity of his sister, in whose house he had been lodging, and after listening at the door of her private apartment, for a short time, he took out his knife, opened it, and after a second effort broke open the door of her room, and finding the deceased there, stabbed him three times. As to these prominent facts, the jury under the evidence could entertain no doubts. Did the evidence justify them in finding, as they did, that the act of the prisoner, in thus taking the life of William Hadfield, was wilful, malicious, deliberate and premeditated. We are constrained to say that it did. On this point, the declarations of the prisoner were most conclusive against him. In the first place he stated that while listening at the door of his sister's room he took out and opened his knife, and then forced open the door. For what purpose was this preparation made? Was it for the purpose of attack or defense? If any doubt could exist as to this, his declarations afterwards were sufficient to dispose of it. Shortly after the tragic occurrence in the house, and when Hadfield had fallen, and was lying near the corner of Arch (Beaver) street and the Park, he came up with the knife in his hand, and stated, according to the testimony, that

HE HAD KILLED HIM,

that he had cut him, and exhibiting the knife, stated that it was the instrument with which he had cut him, and declared that if he "had had a larger knife he would have put him through faster."

Again, at the Mayor's office, when officer Wilson informed him that Hadfield was dead, and asked him if he was not sorry, he threw up his hands and said "No," and then made use of the expression testified to by that witness, and which we will not repeat—indicating not only that he had accomplished what he intended, but that he would, under similar circumstances, repeat the act.

With this evidence before them, uncontradicted as it was, how could any conscientious and intelligent jury reach any other satisfactory conclusion, than that the killing of William Hadfield, by the prisoner, was not only malicious, but willful, deliberate and premeditated, and therefore murder of the first degree?

In the light of our duty, and in view of the dread consequences to the prisoner which must follow, we have carefully considered the foundation both of law and fact upon which this verdict rests, and have reached the painful conclusion that it is firm and that the verdict should not be disturbed.

The motion for a new trial is therefore overruled. BY THE COURT.

When His Honor concluded, Clerk McGonnigle said, "Prisoner stand up. Have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon you."

The prisoner answered—"I have nothing to say. I suppose anything I would say would be of no use."

Judge Sterritt then proceeded to pass

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH,

saying, "Ambrose E. Lynch, you were indicted and tried for the murder of William Hadfield. A jury of your fellow-citizens, after a patient and careful consideration of the testimony presented to them, have declared, under the solemnity of their oaths, that you are guilty of murder in the first degree.

By your hand a husband and a father—respected by all who knew him—was stricken down and hurried into eternity with scarcely a moment's warning, and his wife and children left to mourn his untimely end and their irreparable loss. While your conviction and punishment may serve to satisfy the demands of violated law and deter others from the commission of crime, the lost husband and father cannot be restored.

The penalty affixed by law to the felony of which you stand committed, like the crime itself, is a fearful one, and we have no discretion in regard to it. The penalty is death at such time as the Governor may appoint.

In view of this we would in all sincerity and kindness urge you to make a wise improvement of the time that may be alloted to you in making your peace with God, and preparing for the great change that awaits you. Do not allow yourself to be haggered with the hope that the judgment we are about to pronounce may be averted. If you do you may realize the disappointment when it may be too late. Every reasonable and proper opportunity will be offered you of seeking the advice of those kind and sympathizing Christian friends, who will always esteem it a privilege to visit you and assist you by their counsel and their prayers in securing an interest in the Atoning Sacrifice provided for our fallen race. Nothing remains for us but to pronounce the sentence which the law has affixed to the crime of murder in the first degree.

The sentence of the law is that you, Ambrose E. Lynch, be taken hence to the jail of Allegheny county, whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, at such time as the Governor of this Commonwealth by his warrant may appoint, and that then and there you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God, in His infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul!

LYNCH'S DEMEANOR.

During the delivery of this sentence Lynch stood up, and manifested not the slightest emotion, twisting his mustache and looking as much unconcerned as the least interested spectator. Just before uttering the sentence finally, Judge Sterrett requested the members of the bar and auditors to stand, which was acceded to and formed an unusual but solemnly impressive episode in the proceedings.

TAKEN TO JAIL.

Immediately after the sentence had been pronounced, Lynch was taken in charge by the Court Officer, and after bidding a few of his friends present good bye, and inviting them to visit him, he was taken back to his cell, where he will remain to await Gov. Hartranft's final disposition of his case—fixing the day of execution.

Under New Regulations—His Solitary Confinement—Visited by His Brother—His Demeanor in His Cell.

Yesterday a number of acquaintances of Ambrose E. Lynch, who is now in jail under sentence of death, called at the jail, but under the rules could not be admitted. The only persons accorded an interview were his spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Grace, and his brother—the latter being in the presence of Warden Seandrett. According to the prison regulations a prisoner under such a sentence is kept in solitary confinement, having a cell for himself and not being allowed outside except when all the other prisoners are locked up. He is allowed two hours of exercise in the main hall each day after the other prisoners have been sent back to their cells. No one is allowed to visit him alone except his spiritual adviser, and he is shut out from the world almost as completely as though death itself had claimed him.

Yesterday his brother called and remained with him a brief time. Lynch preserved the same stoical calmness or indifference that had been so marked in him on the day of sentence. He converses but little and seems rather to avoid conversation, although not exactly repellant in his manner. He says that although not giving any external appearance of feeling, he fully appreciates his situation, and was fully alive to the impressive circumstances that transpired in the Court room Saturday afternoon. Nevertheless he "keeps up" remarkably and evidently has not lost all hope of some intervening fortune to save him from the penalty of his crime.

....It is predicted by many that Lynch will never be hung. Why was he called up for sentence on the eve of Governor Geary going out of office? Will Governor Hartranft sign the death warrant of a man sentenced during Governor Geary's term of office? We predict not, as there are two murderers now running at large who escaped hanging in the same way.

"MARRIAGE VS. FREE LOVE."

Mrs. Livermore's Lecture—A Large Crowd at Library Hall—The Success of the Season.

An audience that was extremely complimentary to Mrs. Livermore, and which made glad the hearts of the Lecture Committee, assembled last night at Library Hall. Some time before eight o'clock the lower part of the hall was filled up, and soon the balcony was equally crowded. At five minutes past eight Mr. Livermore appeared and commenced her lecture on "Marriage vs. Free Love." Neither manuscript nor notes were used, the style of the speaker being unembarrassed by these usual accompaniments.

EARLY HISTORY OF MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

The lecturer began with a history of the marriage customs of the early ages. From the dark ages when daughters—with the exception of the one first born—were put to death, which caused a scarcity of wives, though the period in which it was considered the proper thing to obtain a wife by stealing her, down to the edlightened age in which the monogamous system was introduced by the Hebrews, Chinese and Hindoos. Each of these people claimed for this system a different origin; and while one held that it but sprang from slavery, another, with more exalted ideas, said they had received it from God, and called it a divine institution. While the lecturer admitted the divinity of its origin, she thought that even in "Christendom" we have not the highest conception of marriage, and in every form it is now, more or less, tinted with slavery.

DIVORCES.

Mrs. Livermore proceeded to speak at length upon the subject of divorces, which are not frawned down by society as they should be. Those who have obtained divorces lost no prestige in society, but are received and recognized the same as ever. The time was when a person under such circumstances stood under a little cloud; but such was not now the case. Marriage was not instituted for a temporary convenience or gratification merely, but something that should last forever. The first marriage as described in the Bible "hints at something incompatible with separation." Man is described as wisdom, woman as love; God is both love and wisdom, and thus the union of the two would be like God.

The benefits of marriage to the man are great; it surrounds him with an atmosphere so stimulating that often a wife is pointed to as the secret of his success.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

She did not believe the truth of the statements that the great majority of marriages were unhappy, and in this view she was sustained by twenty-nine years of experience, and an extensive acquaintance among married ladies. It was true that there were a great many unhappy unions, but there were many persons who could be happy in no place or condition. If God should transport them, as they are, beside his throne, they would still remain unhappy.

"FALLING IN LOVE."

The practice of "falling in love" was denounced by the lecturer, who held that people should not fall in love, nor go tumbling into anything; but should exercise their judgment in this as well as other matters. The actions of a young couple who had thus "fallen in love," were most amusingly described. He meets her at a concert or in the lecture hall, is attracted by an unkown but powerful something, which takes possession of his soul. She experiences a similar sensation, and when the attack becomes mutual, and is at its worst stage, you may stumble over them on the stairs or in the parlor, or if you open the door they are seen sitting on the steps. They sigh like a furnace, and people excuse them by saying "they have fallen in love." Finally, they are married, when they imagine that all they have to do is to "Sit and sing themselves away to everlasting bliss."

Some interesting statistics were given about divorces, a majority of which are applied for by women. A large number of divorces, it is said, originate with the extravagance of women. The lecturer thought women, as a class, were not more extravagant than men, and these difficulties could be accounted for by a lack of frankness on the part of husbands, in regard to the state of their business.

FREE LOVE.

The lecturer had intended to devote a part of the evening to the consideration of this subject, but she expressed her contempt of the question by saying she shrank from it as from carrion—something unclean. In the brief time devoted to the subject, however, she took occasion to handle Mrs. Woodhull and the principles she advocated rather severely. Tilton, of course, came in for a share of attention. Woodhull, in her tour of advocacy of free love, was closely followed by Tilton, with compliments to Woodhull, and her free divorce theory. These two principles were characterized as "A beastly pair of Siamese twins, whose father is Beelzebub."

At half-past nine o'clock Mrs. Livermore closed her lecture with an eloquent appeal for the divine institution of marriage, and the abolition of the present system of divorce. As the audience retired the expressions of satisfaction were numerous, while many expressed the opinion that the lecture was the greatest success of the season.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Prominent Citizen Succumbs to Heart Disease—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning a prominent business man of this city, Mr. William Stark, the senior member of the firm of Stark, McMahon & Co., engine builders, corner of First avenue and Liberty street, died suddenly, while riding in car 3 of the Birmingham line. Mr. Stark came to his office as usual about eight o'clock in the morning, sat down by the fire and read the papers, his partner, Mr. McMahon, came in and exchanged the usual compliments of the day. A short time after Mr. Henry Yentsch, the chief engineer of the establishment, came in, but noticed nothing strange in the gentleman's appearance, and from his conversation seemed to be in his usual manner of health. The engineer went out of the office into the works. A short time after Mr. Stark followed and complained to Mr. Yentsch that he felt very sick. He seemed in agony and Mr. Y. advised him to go home, which he started to do. The engineer offered to go with him, but he said he thought he could go home alone. He, however, insisted upon accompanying him to the corner of Smithfield street and put him in a car. When the corner was reached, Mr. Stark had grown much worse, and he concluded to go home with him. They got into a car and when they came to the bridge, the conductor came along to collect his fare Mr. Yentsch put his hand in his pocket to get the requisite change, but Mr. Stark told him to hold on, that he had sufficient change to pay. Just as he was in the act of putting his hand in his pocket, he fell into the engineer's arms. He asked him what was the matter, when he raised his eyes and replied, "That's all," and expired. He was carried in the car to his residence on Carson street, Thirtieth ward, (South Pittsburgh). Coroner West was notified of the occurrence, and at once, proceeded to the house to hold an inquest. Mr Yentsch, the engineer, Mr. McMahon, his partner, and Mr. Stark's wife testified to the deceased often having complained of pain in the region of the heart. Dr. J. H. Roberts gave it as his opinion that the deceased, died from heart disease. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. Mr. Stark was a machinist by trade, and well known in this city as a man of sterling probity, *sans* reproach. He leaves a wife and four children, besides many friends who will sincerely mourn his sudden demise, and sympathize with the widow and orphans in their great affliction.

....Twelve persons, six ladies and six gentlemen, received the rite of confirmation at St. Peters Episcopal church on Sunday morning; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot was assisted in the services by the Rev. T. L. Bellam.

A BROKEN RAIL.

Accident on the Allegheny Valley Road—A Sleeping Car Hurled Down an Embankment

Again a railroad horror has to be chronicled. This time it is the Allegheny Valley Railroad that furnishes the details, though not so many lives are lost, and the cars are not burned; yet the passengers of a sleeping car are hurled down an embankment into the river. The excuse is again a broken rail. Science has not yet developed the manufacture of rails to such an extent so as to prevent accidents of this nature.

It appears that the night express, which left here on Thursday evening, encountered considerable difficulty in its progress on this side of Scrubgrass, by land washings, owing to the heavy rains of the previous night, and had been detained several hours. When near Scrubgrass the train commenced to run its usual speed. The locomotive, tender and baggage had passed the rail safely, when the sleeper jumped the track and was hurled down the embankment, turning over several times, and landed in the river. Mr. J. M. Riter, the well known boiler maker of this city, was the only one killed.

Prothonotary Joseph Ross of this city, John M. Rich and Charles Cornell of Oil City, were very seriously injured. There were others slightly injured, among which was Mr. Hepburn, Superintendent of the Oil Creek Railroad. The accident was caused by a broken rail. As soon as the accident happened the passengers who were on the train, assisted by the citizens engineer and brakemen, fell to work to rescue the uninjured and alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

The Railway Company offered to send a special train to this city, with the injured, if they desired, but Franklin and Oil City was preferred.

Mr. Rose was taken to Oil City, where every care and attention was bestowed upon him by the Company. Last evening he telegraphed to his son Thomas to come to him, and that he was not so badly injured as at first reported. Mr. Riter, the gentleman who was killed, leaves a wife and child, who reside in Allegheny city. He was much respected, and many sincere friends will greive at his sudden taking off, and sympathize with his widow in this her bereavement.

LATER.

The following additional information in regard to the accident which happened to the night express on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Friday last, about noon, at a point called St. George's, near Scrubgrass, may prove interesting to our readers. It appears from the statement of the passengers on the train, that they were running faster than the schedule time, in order to somewhat make up for the delays occasioned by the land slides along the road, that were caused by the previous night's rain storm. It will be remembered that the accident was caused by a broken rail; that the entire train had passed the point safely except the sleeping car, which jumped the track and was hurled down an embankment into the river, and submerged in the water up to the skylights. Mr. Riter, who was instantly killed, had to be hauled up with a rope. It is said he got on at Parker's, and remarked to a friend after the train started, that at the rate of speed they were going, they would soon be at their journey's end, little apparently thinking that the end would be reached with such a terrible certainty, leaving him indeed at the end of life's journey, landed into eternity. There were eleven persons in the car, and all are accounted for as follows: James M. Riter, Pittsburgh, killed; James Ross, Pittsburgh, head and face cut and body and limbs severely bruised; internal concussion. Not considered dangerous; John S. Rien, Oil City, internal concussion; serious; Charles Cornell, Oil City, cut about the face and head; temporal artery cut near the ear by glass; came near bleeding to death; will probably get along; C. P. Hepburn, Superintendent Oil Creek Road, severe cut on the forehead and face, and hand injured; Mr. Garrard, Pittsburgh, bruised severely, and arm sprained and bruised; came near drowning; rescued by Henry Fisher; Henry Fisher, Oil City, slight bruises and cut on hand; John Kline, Pittsburgh, brakeman, ankle sprained and body bruised; John Price, Pittsburgh, conductor of sleeper, head and face cut and thumb broken; Dawier; Pittsburgh, arm and hand bruised and cut. The conductors statement to the Superintendent of the Road as to the rate of speed that the train was running at the time of the accident will be found below and is as follows:

To J. J. Lawrence, Superintendent:

We left Scrubgrass at 12:30, and reached a point called St. George's Well about four miles north of Scrubgrass, consuming from thirteen to fifteen minutes, when the hind truck of the second coach went off the track, slewed to the hill, uncoupling from the sleeper which took the river side turning a complete somersault and stopping in the river fifteen feet from the shore in as many feet of water. I was in the baggage car and when I got back found all the passengers, with the exception of one, on top of the sleeper. We experienced great trouble in getting them ashore owing to the absence of any kind of lumber. The ice had gorged between the sleeper and shore and we got branches of trees and ties and laid on the ice. Had to secure the car by means of bell ropes to prevent it being carried along by ice. After getting the passengers to shore we found the body of James M. Riter, a boiler maker of Pittsburgh, floating near a ventilator. Procured an axe and cut a hole in the top of the car and got him out. Can't say whether he was killed or drowned. The body was taken to Scrubgrass by train No 13. Dr. Sampson, of Emlenton, and Dr. J. D. Baldwin, of Oil City, were passengers, and did good service. Mr. Danier and Mr. Garrard stopped at Franklin, which was their destination. The rest all came to Oil City, and are under the care of Dr. Davis. Everything that can be done has been done for their comfort.

M. M. FRATT, Conductor.

It is supposed that the rail was broken by the engine and forward car.

The escapes from drowning, some of them, were miraculous. Superintendent Hepburn was wedged in the wreck by his feet, with his body under water. Charley Cornell, conductor of a freight train, saw and released him. Mr. J. S. Rich, Oil City, escaped through an open window, taking Mr. Ross out with him. The brakeman escaped through the end of the car.

A statement made by Mr. Ross in regard to the accident in substance, is as follows:

I was in the middle of the sleeping car, sitting by the side of the man who was killed, and talking with him. When the car went over he was shot against the roof of the car with great violence, and I was thrown across the car and badly cut and bruised. When the car righted I gained my feet. The water was up to my arm-pits. I called to Riter to stand and keep his head up. He made no answer but sank down in the water, and I saw him no more. I saw an opening (a sky-light window) and got my hand and head through it and called for help. In a little while men came and cut the wood and sheet iron away with an axe and took me out. That's all I remember. The engineer of the train, Al. Carr, is considered as one of the best on the road, and bears a good record for care and sobriety. Mr. Riter had some $4,000 in Government bonds on his person, besides other valuables which were taken care of by Mr. Gregory, of the Scrubgrass Hotel, who will forward them to his family.

OUR RIVERS.

Rise of the Allegheny Yesterday.

The Allegheny river rose yesterday up to its banks and was full of floating ice all day. Considerable timber, interlarded with skiffs, oil barrels, etc., floated down the stream. All along the banks, men with grappling hooks attempted to save whatever came in their way.

Three bulk oil boats came floating by, but they were picked up below the city. There is a rumor of large damage up the river, but we cannot trace it to any reliable source. A great many broken rafts floated by, but who they belong to, is unknown. The J. B. Jones boat club parted her mooring at Sixth street bridge, floated against a pier, and sank near the saw mill on the Allegheny side. The old bath house near the Hand street bridge, was nearly broken to pieces by the ice and will undoubtedly prove a total wreck. The Monongahela did not appear to be affected by the rise and kept on the even tenor of her way.

AT OIL CITY.

Yesterday's *Derrick* says:

Yesterday afternoon a break took place in Oil Creek just above this city, and lodged at the iron bridge and soon piled the creek full for half a mile with immense blocks of ice. There it held an hour or two and then broke all below and piled up again at the Atlantic & Great Western Railway bridge at the mouth of the creek. The blockade here was tremendous. Blocks of ice two feet thick and weighing tons were piled on top of each other. But there was an end to that as to other dams, real and artificial, and it forced its way out at about 4.30. Two men were standing on Burden's back platform when the ice carried away its supports, and they went down with it into the rush of ice and water. They clung to the timbers, kept on top of the platform as it rolled and jumped across some slow moving cakes of ice, and thence to the shore a few miles below.

AT FRANKLIN.

Yesterday forenoon the ice at the mouth of French Creek, at Franklin, began to give symptoms of a general break-up, and commenced moving between the bridges. About two o'clock, having piled up several feet, it broke, and striking the lower French Creek bridge which crosses from East Park street to The Point, with terrible momentum, swept the stone piers from their foundations and hurling the superstructure into the stream carried it over the breast of the dam, where it sank out of sight. The bridge was built of iron, was commenced early last fall, and completed six weeks ago at a cost of $7,200.

Mercantile Library Hall Company.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Mercantile Library Hall Company was held yesterday, and the officers of last year re-elected. The annual report shows receipts $16,844, expenses $19,695; deficit $2,251. The Directors were authorized to rent the Hall for theatrical performances.

....While at the poultry fair yesterday we saw weighed four cocks, two of which were twelve pounds each, one thirteen pounds and one fourteen pounds. A levethian turkey on exhibition weighs forty-five pounds. We also saw a game cock and two hens sold for $80, and a bull pup a week old was purchased by a young lady for $20. The very large variety of rare breeds of poultry and birds in the collection, the large numbers of visitors present, and the great interest manifested, all betoken the unusual success of the present exhibition.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* of this week in a two column article "reviews" a recent editorial in the *United Presbyterian* favoring "Close Communion." The *Banner* after a very detailed dissection of the *Presbyterian's* article closes thus: "One highly significant fact is that in the thoughtful and carefully prepared article upon which we have animadverted, not a single passage of Scripture has been quoted, or a solitary Scripture example referred to in support of "Close Communion." The *Presbyterian* has the floor."

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1872, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

134,349. Machine for Bending Sockets—Mildred Blakey, Etna, Pa., assignor to himself, George A. Chalfant, and J. L. Robinson, same place.
134,370. Regenerative Furnace Valve—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh.
134,372. Metallurgic Gas Furnace Valve—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh.
134,373. Regenerator for Metallurgic Furnace—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh.
134,374. Brick for Constructing Metallurgic Furnaces—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh.
134,375. Rack for Windows and Cars—Traugott Frenzel, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Charles Grassel, Allegheny, Pa.
134,378. Refrigerator for Preserving Oysters, &c.—John B. Hemmerle, Pittsburgh.
134,387. Wash Stand—Christopher Magee, Pittsburgh.
134,397. Apparatus for Ejecting Oil and other Fluids from Wells—William Reed, Pittsburgh.
134,403. Soldering Tool—Samuel D. Stifley, Blairsville, Pa.
134,407. Hot Air Bed for Rolling Mills—Jas. Westerman, Sharon, Pa.
134,408. Steam and Air Brake—Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh.
134,432. Reflecting Lamp Chimney—Adam Kunkle, Birmingham, Pa.
134,453. Well Tubing—John Bailie and Chas. W. Rodey, Tarentum, Pa.
134,464. Rotary Engine—James M. Conkle, Beaver Falls, Pa.
134,475. Railroad Rail—Richard B. Holdrege, Corry, Pa.

CRIME AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Pangs of a Guilty Conscience—How a Prisoner Made a Confession.

Some two weeks ago a young man was arrested and placed in the lock-up, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was brought before Mayor Blackmore, who sent him ten days to jail, while at the jail he developed considerable nervous anxiety, and finally requested that Detective Cupples with whom he had become acquainted, might be sent him, as he had something important to divulge. He then confessed to having set fire to a block of new buildings, seven years ago, at Altoona, while under the influence of drink, since which time he had roamed over the States, now travelling with a circus, at other times eking out a miserable existence at something else. He could never rest unless he was under the influence of drink, and that then he did not imbibe from desire, but from necessity. He gave his name as E. C. Hill, but stated he was known by the name of Meyers in his native town, as that was his step-fathers name. Detective Cupples upon this information placed himself in correspondence with the Mayor of Altoona, who sent a dispatch to bring the prisoner on. He left on the ten minutes past one train on Saturday afternoon, on the Pennsylvania road. There is a standing reward of $500 for the arrest of this incendiary.

"OLD VETS."

Meeting of Soldiers of the Mexican War

On Saturday evening at "Our" House, on Diamond alley, a meeting was held in the interests of the veterans of the Mexican War. Col. F. H. Cooly, was elected President, and Chas. B. Mowry, Secretary. After the meeting had been called to order and its object briefly stated, a committee of five was appointed, whose duty it shall be to call a general meeting of the veterans at an early day to take counsel on the question of petitioning Congress for pensions. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Maurice Wallace, Wm. Kennedy, Henry Fulmore, Henry Liat and John Murphy.

Mr. Maurice Wallace was elected Treasurer of the organization, and Mr. F. H. Cooley, Corresponding Secretary. After a brief and free interchange of views, the meeting adjourned.

A Lucky Hit.

Once in a while amid the thousands of articles which are patented, the true inventive genius hits upon, or evolves from his inner consciousness" the exact idea which, embodied in practical form, becomes the great invention in its department. Such was the success which was achieved by the inventor of the Anderson Sash Balance, which is now the great favorite with house builders. It has met with such favor that it is rapidly superseding every other appliance for adjusting windows, not only in this city but in all the principal cities throughout the United States. It is applicable to any sash, and has been introduced into any number of banks, public buildings and business houses here as well as elsewhere, and has always been received with the greatest favor, and given the fullest satisfaction. It has also been introduced upon several railways, and is admirably adapted for regulating the windows of passenger cars. It can be seen in operation at the company's office, No. 70 Smithfield street.

Relics.

In a jewelry store window on Fifth avenue, are an exhibition the various relics of civilization, belonging to the trio of "legitimates" now playing at the Opera House, among them is an Indian wampum pouch, a scalping knife, used by "Ned Buntline," when on the war path, and an Indian scalp well tanned, belonging to "Texas Jack." To say that the latter looks a good deal like well shorn buffalo hide, might cause suspicion, but then we are not posted on Indian cranotegy, and therefor do not know how it is ourselves.

An Old Lady Gone.

"Granny" Lian, the South Side centenarian, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mountjoy, corner Twentieth and Carson streets, on Thursday evening, at the age of one hundred and twelve years. She was buried yesterday. Mrs. Lian was born in Prince William county, Virginia, on April 26, 1760, and removed to this State about forty years ago. Her descendants reached the fifth generation. She had been ill for about three weeks, and during that time had not tasted food, but subsisted entirely on water.

The Revenue of The Port of Pittsburgh.

The collections on importations at the port of Pittsburgh, from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, were $63,415.64. This amount does not include Marine Hospital, nor steamboat fees. Thos. Steele, Esq., the surveyor of the port has a high compliment paid him by the Commissioner of Customs, who pronounces him a faithful and efficient officer, and states that his accounts are correct to date.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 20, 1873.

Mid-winter finds local money matters gradually assuming a more steady and regular course, and the finances of this neighborhood are gradually and steadily working their way back to the channel which they run in during the summer months of last year. The offerings at the banks to-day were about sufficient to keep up their line of discount. Outside the banks, owing to the coldness of the atmosphere and slippery condition of the streets, the applications for loans were light and confined to the immediate necessities of those having maturing obligations to meet.

Trade to-day was somewhat slack, but a moderation in the weather would make it as brisk as ever. Such days as the present are merely rests, and impart health and vigor to those that follow them.

The following stocks were sold last night at the Stock Exange sales rooms of Cole & Irwin, 68 and 70 Fifth avenue:

Improvement Trust Co.	$22 00
Shannon R. R. Co.	12 50
M. & M. National Co.	70 00
Citizens National Co.	71 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. Co. 7 per ct. Bond.	87 25
Enterprise Savings Bank.	40 75
Federal Insurance Co., $17 paid in.	19 75
Peoples Insurance Co.	50 00
Wylie Avenue Savings Bank.	39 87
Penn Avenue Trust Co.	52 75
Homestead Bank.	37 50

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Saturday, says: "The money market presents a decidedly healthy and reassuring condition, and one which is entirely comfortable to desirable commercial borrowers. The banks report rising averages from maturities, while deposits are not very large lines, but the present case is due chiefly to the prevailing quietness of the demand. Bank and street rates are 9a12 per cent. on first class time paper, as previously reported. Southern bills continue to offer in the exchange market at former low rates, but the price on purchases by banks rules steadily at par, the outside demand being supplied at 1-10 per cent. premium."

The National Treasury is represented to be much cramped for money. The truth is the lopping off of revenue at the last session was carried too far, or in other words, taxes were abated in some instances where they ought to have been continued, and others were undisturbed when they should have been reduced or abated. The abrogation of the duty on Tea or Coffee, in obedience to the behest of those who had so much to say about "a free breakfast table," was a serious mistake. We took occasion at the time to say that the Government would lose some $20,000,000 per annum in revenue, and that the consumers would get no benefit, and events have demonstrated the soundness of that view. The tax on no other article was so evenly distributed and so little felt as that on tea and coffee. There are scores of other articles that might have been relieved with advantage to the people and the Treasury. The currency balance is now down to three millions, and it is improbable after the decision of the Senate Finance Committee that Secretary Boutwell will issue any portion of the legal tender reserve until authorized by Congress to do so. Judge Richardson says that should Congress decide that the Secretary of the Treasury has no right to issue from the reserve and increase the amount of legal tenders outstanding, Congress alone will be responsible for the results which may follow, and not the Treasury Department.—*N. Y. Com. List.*

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Gold	113⅞
U. S. Sixes—1881	115⅝
" —coupons	117⅛
5-20—1862	114⅜
5-20—1864	114⅜
" 1865	115⅛
" 1865 new	114⅜
" 1867	115⅝
" 1868—coupons	115⅝
10-40s	111⅛
10-40s—coupons	112⅝
Currency 6's	114
New 5 per cents	112⅛
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	104⅜
Erie	61⅜
Iron Mountain	95⅜
B. H. & E.	8⅜
C. C. & I. C.	38⅜
Canton	100⅜
St. Paul	52⅝
Do. preferred	77⅝
Michigan Southern	92⅜
Do Central	108⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89⅜
Rock Island	111⅛
North Western, Common	80⅜
Do. preferred	88⅜
Pacific Mail	71⅜
Atlantic Mail	12
Western Union Telegraph	84⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	46⅜
Union Pacific	30⅜
Toledo & Wabash	73⅜
Fort Wayne	92⅜
Adams Express	96
American Express	69
United States Express	76⅜
Harlem	122⅜

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotatons of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	57⅛
Reading R. R.	57⅛
United Co's New Jersey	121½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	58
Pittsburgh City 5's	72½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	90⅜
Central Transportation	46½

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1873.

Money was easy in the morning at 6@7, but closed firm at 7 currency to 7 gold. Sterling strong; 109¾@109¼. Gold advanced from 112⅞ to 113⅛, closing at 113⅛@113⅜. Loans 3@5 per cent. Clearing $57,000,000. Treasury disbursements $273,700. Governments quiet and firm. State bonds nominally steady. Stocks were firm throughout the day. The volume of business was only important in Pacific Man, Western Union, New York Central and Wabash, although some others advanced in sympathy therewith. Pacific rose from 70½ to 71⅞, falling to 71¼ at the close. Western Union rose from 82⅞ to 84, reacted to 83½, and closed at 84⅜. New York Central advanced from 103¾ to 104⅜, and Wabash from 72 to 73½. Erie rose from 61 to 61⅜. Harlem rose from 119¾ to 121⅞ on small dealings. Rock Island advanced from 111 to 111¾, Lake Shore from 92⅝ to 92¾, and Ohios from 46⅝ to 46⅞. The whole market, though some shares were off a fraction, closed firm.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117⅛; 5-20s '62, 114½; do '64, 114½; do '65, 115⅜; new '65, 114⅜; new '67, 115½; '68, 115½; 10-40s, 112½; currency sixes, 114; new 5s, 112⅛.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 92⅝; Tennessee old, 78½; do new, 78½; Virginia new, 50; do. old, 45; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 16.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100½; Western Union Telegraph, 83⅜; Quicksilver, 43¾; Adams Express, 95¼; Wells, Fargo & Co., 83; American Express 69; United States Express, 78⅜; Pacific Mail, 71⅜; New York Central, 104⅜; Erie, 61⅜; do preferred, 74⅜; Harlem, 121; do preferred, 125; Northern Central, 108¼; Northwestern, 80⅜; do preferred, 88⅛; Rock Island, 111⅛; St. Paul, 52⅝; do preferred, 77¼; Wabash, 73⅛; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 92⅛; Chicago & Alton, 113; do preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 46⅛; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 90; Burlington & Quincy, 137; Lake Shore, 92⅜; Panama, 38; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific, 26⅛; Central Pacific, 99¼; Union, 86⅛; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97¼; Hartford & Erie, 8⅜.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 20, 1873.

ALE—Following are the quotations for well-known brands: X, $9 per bbl. half do, $4.50; XX; $10 per bbl; half do, $5; India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5.50 per half bbl. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2.50 for half do.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change; Common Soda Ash, 4 per cent., 4½@5c; refined, 6@6½; Nitrate Soda, 4½@5; Pots, 9½@10c; Pearls, 11@11½; Arsenic, 4c; Black Lead, 6.

APPLES—The market continues dull and notwithstanding the arrivals have been restricted during the past few days, the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices are barely sustained: $2.00@2.50 per, acording to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained; ranging from 50@55c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c; Allegheny, two bushel, 35c.

BEANS—There is a fair demand, but the supply is ample, and prices are without quotable change, $2.25@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Navy.

BROOM CORN—Trade continues very quiet, and stocks appear to be accumulating, but there is no change to make in quotations; 4½ to 6½c per lb, according to quality.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet, and about the only new feature to notice is an increased demand for the better grades, with a slight improvement in prices; quotations may be fairly given at 8 to 15 for common to fair; 18 to 22 for medium to good, and 25 to 28 for prime to choice—the inquiry is mainly for choice, and it sells quicker and at relatively better prices than common stock.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand has fallen off considerably within the past few days, and holders generally, as the season is drawing to a close, are anxious to realize; we now quote at $8.50 to 9 per bbl, equal to 4@4½c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The market continues dull, though perhaps not so much more than is usual at this season of the year, and prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at 16½ to 17c free on cars—usual advance over these quotations for small lots.

CHEESE—The market is firm, notwithstanding the demand, as is always the case at this season of the year, is light, and prime Goshen is considered good stock at present prices; we continue to quote at 16½@17. Ohio Sweizter, 16½@17½.

COTTON YARNS, ETC.—White Carpet Chain, fine, 35c; Colored, 43c; Penn Mill No. 1; 4-4; Sheeting, 13c; Nonatook, 12½c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B. fine, 11½c; Cotton Batting.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull, but an early improvement in the demand is confidently expected—trade generally improves at this season of the year; prices, however, are nominally unchanged. Apples, 4@6c; Black-berries, 10@12. Peaches, 7@8c; Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—The arrivals have fallen off considerably within the past week, and so has the demand; prices are unchanged, 5 to 5½c per lb.

EGGS—The arrivals of fresh have been very meagre for some time past, and the market is almost bare; may be quoted at 35@36. Limed eggs are also scarce, but unchanged. 25@30. However the demand, as might be expected, is very light at present prices.

FLOUR—Is firm, with a continued good local trade and considerable inquiry for shipment, and while the indications generally point to a higher range of prices, there has, as yet, been no quotable advance, and we repeat former quotations, $7.75@8.25 for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and 8.50@9 for red winter wheat. Both New York and Chicago were quoted firm on Saturday, and Liverpool has been reported stronger for some days past. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—The grain trade is moderately active, but there is an absence of excitement, and prices are without quotable change. Wheat continues to come in very slowly, and with a steady demand and very limited supply, prices are firm at $1.75@1.80 for good to prime red. Our dispatches of Saturday quoted No. 2 strong in Chicago at $1.23¾, and No. 1 at $1,26, which is an advance—prices are also up in New York. Winter wheat is not only scarce here, but also in eastern and northern Ohio, this is evident from the prices prevailing in those sections, hence, there is no probability at this writing of an early decline here. Oats continue very scarce also, and the recent advance for spot delivery is still maintained; sales reported at 48@50, according to quality. Shelled Corn is quiet and easier, with more offering, but unchanged: 58 on track, and 60 free in elevator. Ear quoted at 60c in bulk. Rye is in light supply, and may be quoted from 90 to 95. Spring Barley is higher in sympathy with advices from the west: it is said that No. 2 cannot now be laid down here, much if any, under $1, although as yet there have been no sales in this market at that figure.

GROCERIES—

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¾c; Granulated, 13⅝c; Powdered, 13⅜c; A Coffee, 12⅝c; B, 12⅜c Ex. C, 12c; C, 11⅝c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 24½@25; Roasted, in lb packages 28c; loose, 25½c; Java, 25@28c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E; 50c; Maple Flavor, 85c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8½c@9c Rangoon, 7½c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 73@75c.

HAY—The receipts seem to have been fallen off somewhat, but the supply is still fully equal to the demand, which is light; we continue to quote baled, on track, at $25 to 30 per ton according to quality. The fact that navigation is virtually suspended again in consequence of the heavy floating ice, will not be without its influence in stimulating the market.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11½@12½; Green Salted Mixed, 11½@11¾; Green Salted Cow, 11@11½; Green Butcher, 8@9; Green Salted Kip, 0.13@0.14; Green Salted Calf each, 1.70@2.10; Green Butcher's Calf, 12; Dry Flint Hides, nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues quiet, but a decided improvement is anticipated early next month, as stocks in the west are very much reduced; 50 and 5 is still regarded as the ruling discount for round lots, though the feeling is entertained that it will be reduced to 50 straight.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single Strength. 2d Qu'ty	Single Strength. 1st Qu'ty	Double Strength.
6 x 8 to 7 x 9	$	$5 75	$8 00
7 x 10 to 8 x 10	5 75	6 50	9 00
8 x 11 to 10 x 13	6 25	7 00	9 50
8 x 14 to 10 x 15	6 75	7 50	11 00
11 x 14 to 12 x 18		8 00	13 00
14 x 16 to 18 x 20		8 50	15 00
14 x 22 to 16 x 24		9 00	17 00
18 x 22 to 18 x 30		10 50	18 50
20 x 28 to 24 x 30		12 00	20 00
26 x 28 to 24 x 36		13 00	22 00
26 x 34 to 26 x 40		14 00	24 00
28 x 38 to 28 x 44		15 00	26 00
28 x 46 to 30 x 48		16 00	27 00
30 x 50 to 32 x 52			28 00
32 x 54 to 34 x 56			34 00
34 x 58 to 34 x 60			38 00
36 x 60 to 50 x 60			40 00

WOOL—We have nothing special to report in the wool trade the past week. We do not hear of any orders given out, or any purchases being made in the country. Advices from the eastern markets show some activity with considerable sales, but prices are lower than ruled subsequent to the Boston fire—for the past two wesks we note large sales of the best grades, selected, of Ohio and Penna. fine fleece at 65 to 67c. At the prices still demanded by the growers, 60c, we do not see any margin for shippers. We look for more activity in the country districts during the next thirty days, as many growers who refused to sell after the Boston fire, have concluded that it would not be safe to hold longer than the 1st of February. We quote prices nominal, viz:

Fine Fleece	50@55
Choice Clips	55@57
Unwashed	30@35

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.50@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OIL—No. 1. Lard Oil is firmer but unchanged: 70c to the trade, and 72@73 in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—We are reported sales in a jobbing way at $3¾@4¼c per bbl.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—Notwithstanding the arrivals have been small for some time past the market is dull, and the supply fully up to the demand: small sales at 85@88c per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 14c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7¾c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Rib, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c, Leaf Lard: in tres, 8¾c; half bbls. 9½c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls. $4.75 in kegs, $2.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at $3.75 to the trade, and $4 in a jobbing way; Clover Seed at $5½ in first hands and $5¾ in a small way. Flax Seed is scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $1.95.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 94@95c.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MRAKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1872.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards, the points at which they were shipped, and the name of the shipper:

RECEIPTS.

S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	2 cars
V. Cockins, Bellaire	1 "
H. Sidney, Bellaire	1 "
T. Hupp, Bellaire	1 "
Talbot & Barnes, Bellaire	1 "
B. C. Secrist, Bellaire	1 "
Jas. B. Reed, Bellaire	1 "
Jno. Scott, Bellaire	1 "
Jno. Sheppard, Bellaire	3 "
R. H. Davis, Bellaire	1 "
Peter Dillon, Bellaire	1 "
L. Keefer, Chicago	2 "
S. Kraus, Chicago	2 "
E. Katz, Chicago	1 "
M. Varner, Chicago	2 "
W. Moonshine, Chicago	1 "
J. Schamberg, Chicago	1 "
Rothchilds & H., Chicago	1 "
Marks & Keifer, Chicago	3 "
P. Hartman, Chicago	1 "
Greenwald & K., Ridgeway	1 "
N. Keister, Wooster	1 "
Jno. Carnes, Canton	1 "
J. B. Hassen, Palestine	1 "
E. Henderson, McCoy	1 "
C. Schumacher, Bridgeport	1 "
Rogers & V., Bridgeport	1 "
J. Iddings, Bridgeport	1 "
C. B. Salmon, Steubenville	1 "
Orr, Williams & Co. E. Liberty	1 "
Total	38 "

CATTLE.

There was a full supply of cattle on sale to-day, about 840 or 850 head; in addition to the 38 cars of western cattle, there were 154 head, or between 8 and 9 cars driven in from the adjoining country. Of the 38 cars of western 16 or nearly one half were from Chicago, and it is worthy of notice that the average quality was considerably better than it has been for many a day; nearly all the Chicago stock was good, and there were several cars of good cattle among those from Ohio; and the consequence was that while good butcher cattle were a little slow at last Monday's prices, as there was an oversupply, common and medium grades were quick, and at an advance of 15 to 25c per cwt. It has been some time since we have had a report of this kind to make, but this was the situation to-day, it was so reported by nearly all the regular dealers, and then the fact that there was a light supply of common, and an over-supply of good cattle is good evidence that the position of the market was just what we have stated it to have been.

Prime to extra butcher cattle weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 brought from 6½ to 7¼, and butchers finding such an unusually full supply of these grades made an effort to force prices down, and we are not so sure but what in some instances they were successful; medium to good, 5½@6¼; common to fair, 4@5¼, and the offerings were comparatively light. Thinnish steers, weighing from 800 to 900, 4@4¾, old cows and stags, 2½@3¾; Bulls 3 to 5c for fair to extra.

The Chicago cattle did not reach here until last night and this morning, notwithstanding they were shipped and left Chicago on Thursday last; they had neither feed nor water during all that time, and the drovers claimed that they would lose heavily in shrinkage; however, as the saying is, "its an ill wind that blows nobody any good," for while it was hard on the drovers, it was good for the butchers, what was lost on the one side was gained on the other, as a rule the cattle are always pretty well stuffed before being placed in the sale pens, but unfortunately for the drovers they came in too late for that this time.

Peter Sheitmantle, 13 fair to good Butler Co. steers, 1,000 to 1,200 at 4½ to 5½.
Louis Gerson wholesaled 14 good Green Co. steers, averaging 1,205 at 5¾.
Jas. Hanlin, 13 head of fair mixed Washington Co. stock at 3 to 5½.
Davis & Co. report 56 head of small Green Co. steers and heifers, mostly thin, at 3 to 4½.
Orr, Williams & Co. 1 car fair to good Ohio steers at 5 to 6.
Sadler, Havens & Co. wholesaled 1 car fair Ohio steers, 1,000, at 5¼; retailed 5 cars mixed stock at 4½ to 6½.
Carr & McAlister, 1 car of Ohio stock at 4½ to 6¼.
S. Traurman, 21 from Chicago at 5½ to 6½.
S. Marks & Bro. 2½ cars from Chicago at 5½ to 7c.
Greenwald & Kahn report 40 head mixed butcher cattle at 4 to 6½.
Thomas Bingham sold 5 good, 1,100 steers, to Greenwald & Kahn, at 5½; 9 common, 700 steers, 3¾.
M. Flinner wholesaled 10 good, 1,100 steers, from Butler Co., at 4.67½.
Keefer & Beyer, 37 head of fair to prime butcher stock, from Chicago, at 6½ to 7¼.
Jacob Needy reports two cars of fair to prime Ohio stock at 5 to 6¼.
M. Humes, 12 head of mixed Beaver Co., stock at 3 to 4¾.
J. A. McMarlin reports 10 head of small Butler Co. heifers and steers, at 3 to 4¾.
Krause & Smith, 2 cars of Chicago stock at 5 to 7.
M. Krause, 2 cars, same as above, at 5 to 6½.
M. Varner, 2 cars of good butcher stock, from Chicago, at 5½ to 7c.
L. Rothchilds & Co, sold 10 head—had two cars left over.
W. Moonshine, one car from Chicago—sent them to East Liberty.
M. Kauffman, 12 good Washington Co. steers at 4 to 5½.
Hazelwood & Blackstock, 40 head mixed Ohio stock at 4 to 6½.
Jacob Shamberg, 25 head of mixed stock at 4 6.85.
Lobman & Zeigler, 12 head of fair Ohio steers at 5 to 5.60.
Peter Hartman, 1 car of fairish butcher stock at 5¼@6½.

SHEEP.

The supply, although not a large one, was considerably in excess of that of last Monday, about 500 head, but with an average demand the market was moderately active, and they were all sold at full prices, say 6 to 7c for good to prime, and extra would have brought a fraction more. Common stock continues to drag, as butchers generally want the best, and all kinds of sheep, in view of the near approach of the clipping season, are hard to buy, as growers are very indifferent, and the only inducement that can be offered is a big price.

Keefer & Farien, 110 fair to good Beaver Co., close wool, at 4½@6½c.
R. McCaslin & Co., 60 fair to good sheep at $4 to $6 per head.
M. Humes, 50 medium, close wool, stock, from Beaver Co., 5¼@6¼.
M. Flinner sold 30 prime, open wool ewes, 120 lbs, at 6½; also 20 fair 100 lbs, ewes, at 5c.
M. Kauffman, 35 head of good, open wool, weighing 120 lbs—unsold.
Peter Sheitmantle, 60 head of good, mixed wool, averaging about 105 lbs, at 6¼; and 80 head of mixed stock at 4 to 5¾.

HOGS.

There was a fair demand, and with a rather light supply, the market was reported steady, without, however, any quotable change in prices; we continue to quote at 4¾ to 4¾, gross with some few extra at 5c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, January 17, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals continue light, and with no falling off in the demand and a limited supply, trade continues lively, and buyers are taking all the cattle that offers at full prices; of prime shipping stock the supply has been light all week, and during the past two or three days the market has been almost bare of this kind, and there would have been no difficulty in disposing of a goodly number at good prices. As noted in our last report, the New York buyers got nearly all the good cattle, and it was owing to the fact that they picked them up early, in the week, while the Philadelphia dealers held off in hopes that they would come in more freely, but in this they were disappointed, and the result was that they got very few of what could be denominated good, to say nothing about prime and extra cattle. The market closes to-day with nearly everything cleaned up, and prices firm but unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra 1,400 to 1,500 steers	7 00@7 25
Good to prime 1,200 to 1,300 steers	6 00@6 50
Good 1,000 to 1,100 steers	5 25@5 75
Old cows and stags	2 50@3 50
Bulls, as to quality	3 00@5 00

HOGS.

The market continues fairly active, but it is quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice; the supply although not large, is equal to the demand, and prices, in consequence, have undergone no quotable change.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs	4 40@4 50
Good to prime Yorkers	4 25@4 35
Pigs, fat and smooth	4 40@4 50
Mixed rough stock	3 50@4 00

SHEEP.

Trade in this class of stock has been quiet since the date of our last report, but it was, owing more to a scarcity of stock than any falling off in the demand. The market has been an exceedingly good one for the sellers all week, as buyers took everything that was offered at full prices, and it is worthy of note that good sheep are bringing almost as much per pound as good cattle.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime, 95@100 lbs fine wool	6 25@6 75
Prime, 85@90 lbs, fine wool	5 75@6 00
Good, 75@80 lbs. fine wool	5 00@5 50
Open wool, 100@125 lbs. prime	6 00@7 00

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, January 18, 1873.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of stock at these yards during the week were as follows:

	Local.	Through.
Cattle	156	115 cars.
Hogs	193	33 "
Sheep	86	2 "
Horses		24 "
Mules		13 "
Total	438	187 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals during the week, as will be seen, were light, 274 cars, of which 115 cars were through stock, leaving but 159 cars intended for sale, with a light supply, and an increased demand, trade was unusually active, but notwithstanding prices ruled higher, everything sold almost upon arrival, and that, too, at full rates. There were more buyers in attendance than for some time past, and as the reports from the east, up until Friday, were favorable, they all took hold pretty freely and the supply of prime stock was not equal to the demand; the quality as a general thing was common, consisting mainly of the common and medium grades, hence, prime shipping steers, of which the offerings, as already intimated, were light, sold quicker and at relatively better prices than the commoner kind. Trade has been rather quiet during the past forty-eight hours, though it always is on Friday and Saturday, and while the advices from New York yesterday were unfavorable, reporting a regular break down, prices here, as yet, are nominally unchanged, though the prospects are not near as good as they were on Wednesday and Thursday, and dealers anticipate a hard market next week, if the run should be as large as anticipated. The sales within the last couple of days were as follows: Watson & Briggs sold 3 cars of good, 1,300, Ohio steers at 6¾@6⅞; 1 car fair, 1,100, at 5¾—one dollar per head off. Sadler, Havens & Co., 97 prime, 1,225, Iowa steers to Peter Kleman, at 6¾; 52, averaging 1,175, to Johua Holmes, at 6⅞. Hazelwood & Blackstock, one car of fair fleshy Ohio stock at 5¾; Hedges, Huff & Co., 15 extra Texas, 1,480 lbs. 5¼. We continue yesterday's quotations, though it is but proper to repeat what we have already stated, that as the advices from New York are unfavorable, the feeling is not so good:

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra, 1,400@1,500, steers	7 00@7 25
Prime to good, 1,300@1,300, steers	6 00@6 50
Fair, 1,000@1,100, steers	5 00@5 50
Thinnish heifers and steers	4 00@4 50
Old cows and stags	2 75@3 50
Bulls, as per quality	3 00@5 00

HOGS.

The market has been remarkably steady during the past week, and while the arrivals have been liberal the demand kept pace with the supply all the way through, and to-day the pens were almost entirely cleared, and prices firmer in consequence, and for some grades a shade higher. Both the Philadelphia and New York buyers have been operating pretty freely for several days past, and to-day the demand was increased somewhat by one of our packers who bought some few and he would have taken more if he could have got them; but, as we have already stated, there were very few hogs unsold after the eastern men got what they wanted.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs	4 50@4 60
Good to prime Yorkers. 175@200	4 40@4 50
Pigs, fat and smooth 125@150	4 50@4 60
Mixed rough stock	3 85@4 15

SHEEP.

The sheep market has been remarkably active all week but closes a little flat in consequence of unfavorable reports from New York; and while the outlook is not so encouraging, as yet there has been no quotable decline, and whether there will be or not next week depends altogether upon the arrivals. There was a bunch of fair Ohio stock sold this morning at 5¾, which it was said would have brought ¼ to ½c more early in the week, but it was because nearly all the buyers had returned home, especially those who operate in this particular grade of stock. Following were the latest sales: 142 fair Illinois, 96 lbs, mixed wool, at 6¼; 282 good 85 lbs, Ohio, fine wool, at 5¾; and 58 common Ohio, 71 lbs, at 4.65c.

QUOTATIONS:

Prime fine wool, 95@100 lbs.	6 50@6 75
Prime fine wool, 85@90 lbs.	5 75@6 25
Good fine wool, 75@80 lbs.	4 75@5 25
Prime open wool, 100@120 lbs.	6 00@7 00
Prime open wool, 80@90 lbs.	5 25@5 50

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 17, 1873.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, the volume of business in pig iron was comparatively light this week, not in consequence of any falling off in the demand, but because sellers generally were indifferent about selling at present prices, while buyers generally, on the other hand, were unwilling to buy at an advance. Forty dollars, for months, has been, and is still regarded as the ruling price for No. 1 mill iron, and there is no scarcity of buyers at this figures, but many of the producers have become pretty strongly impressed with the belief that there will be an advance, that it is only a question of a little time, hence, they are disposed to hold off for the present. A few choice lots of open grey red short, as will be seen, brought $43, 4 mos., but no considerable quantity could have been sold at that figure; in a word there is a difference of from $3 to $5 per ton between buyers and sellers, and so long as this exists, business will of necessity be somewhat restricted.

There is an improved demand for sheet, but bar iron and nails are still reported dull—orders are not coming in as freely as expected; however, as stocks all over the country are light a good spring trade is almost certain. There was a meeting of the "Association" on the 15th, but it was deemed advisable to make no changes in the card for the present.

Following sales of metal were reported:

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.		
100 tons Dunbar White & Mottled	$38 00	4 mos
50 tons Dunbar Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00	4 mos
75 tons Cold short, White & Mottled	35 00	cash
ANTHACITE.		
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	47 00	4 mos
100 tons White Red Short	37 00	4 mos
70 tons No. 2 Foundry	43 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
300 tons Neutral Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
80 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	48 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	38 50	4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
500 tons Gray Forge	$40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
120 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
300 tons Gray Neutral	40 00	4 mos
500 tons Close Gray	40 00	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
150 tons Close Gray Red Short	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Close Gray Red Short	40 00	4 mos
250 tons Open Gray Red short	43 00	4 mos
100 tons Open Gray Red short	43 00	4 mos
100 tons Open Gray Red short	43 00	4 mos
BLOOMS.		
20 tons No. 1 Juniata	$120 00	4 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 20, 1873.

Trade, so far as our market is concerned, continues very quiet; refiners are not buying crude very largely, in view of the continued stagnation in refined, and besides the majority of them are carrying good stocks. Prices, however, are without quotable change, though, as noted in our last report, there is a firmer feeling in crude, which has been brought by the fact that there have been some heavy purchases recently to put in tank on speculation. The fire at Parker has, as might be expected, placed a damper upon business at that point, but it will only be temporary, it is hoped. Dispatches from Foxburg quote at $1.95@2 per lb, which is equivalent to about 5½c per gallon delivered here. Refined dull as ever and nominally unchanged.

Boston Wool Market.

[From the Boston Shipping List, Jan. 18.]

The receipts of the week have been 5,820 bales domestic against 3,970 bales in 1872, and 3,543 bales in 1871. The receipts of foreign have been 63 bales against 2,101 in 1872.

The market has been very firm for all kinds of wool the past week, and the improvement noticed in our last has been fully sustained. Fleeces, in fact, are even a shade higher than last week, and desirable lots of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania are difficult to find under 68@70c per lb. Pulled wool has attracted more attention, and the sales include round lots at very full prices, choice maine super running up to 75@78c, and the bulk of the sales of super and X have been from 65@73c per lb. In California fall the sales have again been quite large, and an advance of about 2c per lb. has been established on the current prices a few weeks ago. The transactions, although not quite so large as last week, foot up a full average, comprising near 1,500,000 lbs. domestic and foreign.

As regards the future of the market there is nothing new to notice. Advices from all points abroad continue favorable for a higher range of prices. The quantity taken by manufacturers the past year has been larger than was generally expected, especially when we take into consideration the dull state of the market for goods. It is evident that all available supplies of wool, for the next four months, will be wanted to keep our machinery running, and stocks are held with considerable confidence. Fleeces are now from 3 to 5c per lb. lower, and manufacturers should not hesitate to supply their wants now when desirable selections can be made. A few weeks hence, with the usual ease in the money market that generally takes place before the close of January, we look for a higher range of prices than now prevail.

The Treasury Department has now under consideration the classification of noils, which for some time past has led to more or less difficulty, and as noils will probably be imported to some extent, the decision of the department will be important.

It has been the custom, with few exceptions, to pass them as washed wools. This, with noils of 2d and 3d classes, would subject them to no higher rate of duty than if classed as unwashed, while with those of the first class the duty would be double. It is, however, well known to be the universal custom to scour all wools of the 1st and 2d classes before combing them. Wools of the 3d class are, in some cases, treated in the same manner; but this is the exception rather than the rule, the nature of these wools being such that cold water washing removes nearly all the yolk and other impurities, and the difference in appearance of the noils is so slight that it is difficult to decide whether they are washed or scoured. They have been called unwashed, because, to prepare the wools for the combers, it is customary to oil them, a portion of which oil remains in the noils, subjecting them to a slight shrinkage when scoured anew. If noils once scoured and oiled may be entered as washed wools, it seems that with equal propriety the scoured wools, after the oiling process, should be admited as washed wools, which is contrary alike to the letter and spirit of the law. Noils of the 1st and 2d classes should be rated as scoured wool, which would make it of no importance, so far as the revenue is concerned, whether they are passed as the 1st or 2d class, as, in either case, they will be liable to a threefold duty. On the other hand it being so difficult to decide whether noils of the 3d class have been made from wool scoured, or washed, no interest will suffer from rating them all washed.

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—The sales include 40,000 lbs choice XX and XXX Pennsylvania at 70c; 43,000 lbs Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maine, XX and delaine, at 68@70c; 5,000 lbs medium Ohio at 68c; 20,000 lbs Ohio X and above, at 68c; 40,000 Ohio, X and above, at 67c; 12,000 lbs Ohio, X and XX at 66@67c; and 1,000 lbs X Ohio at 66c per lb.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Shipping List says: The market presents a very encouraging aspect. A number of manufacturers are now in the city, and are purchasing freely; for some time back they have shown no disposition to buy, believing that eventually dealers would come to their terms, but that time has now passed. Dealers are very firm in their demands, and are not disposed to push sales; prices are a trifle better for some descriptions, especially those that are in light supply. Foreign is neglected, the demand being almost wholly for the better grades of Domestic. Advices from Boston and Philadelphia report a very active trade, with firm prices. The sales here comprise 10,000 lbs South American at 35@42 cents; 30,000 lbs Montevideo, 42½; 25 bales do, 45; 110,000 lbs. Fall California, 25@27; 5 bales do. 27; 10,000 lbs. Fleeces, 60; 11,000 lbs scoured Domestic, 80@100; 3,000 lbs unwashed, 46; 3,000 lbs Fall and Lambs' 33@35; 5,000 lbs western medium, 49@50; 5,000 lbs burry do, 42; 3,000 lbs Pulled, 60@65; 211 bales super do, 60@62½; 125 bags do, 61@63; 40 bales short X do, 55@57; 5,000 lbs western Texas, 26; 1,000 lbs Delaine, 75; 50 bales combing, 65; 5 bales Black Colorado, 45; 5,000 lbs mixed, 57; 10,000 lbs Fine Noils, 7,000 lbs Donskoi, 5,000 lbs Western Fleece, and 12,000 lbs Spring California, on private terms. By auction, 64 bales damaged Cape sold at 31@36 cents, cash.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The demand is limited, but prices are well maintained. Small sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 68@70c; X at 66@68c; medium, ¾ to ½ blood, 65@68c; coarse, ¼ blood, 63@65c; common, 60c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, X to XX, 65c; medium, 65@66c; coarse, 63@65c; common, 60c; choice tub washed 70@75c; fair to inferior, 63@67c; fine unwashed, 43@45c; medium unwashed, 48@50c; coarse and burry unwashed, 42@45c; combing unwashed 58@60; washed combing, 78@80c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled, 56@60c; Philadelphia merino pulled, 56@58c; western super pulled, 53@55c; western merino pulled, 53@55c.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Advices by cable again quote a further advance in Scotch Pig, but the market here in the absence of any demand shows no particular change. The extreme difficulty of moving goods through our thoroughfares has also a quieting effect on the market, and we have heard of no sales since our last. American Pig has an upward tendency; most companies are not offering, as the recent contracts extend throughout the most part of the present year. We understand that the Thomas Company have made contracts for about six months product, at $45 for No. 1, and $44 for No. 2; we note sales of 200 tons No. 1 Allentown at $47; and 200 do. No. 2, $45.50, while $50 is now asked for No. 1. American Rails are steady at about $80 currency at the mills in Pennsylvania. New English Rails are generally held at $72@74 gold, with a few outside lots on the market that might be had for less. Old are held for higher rates, $55@57.50 being a fair quotation, while some holders are asking still better figures; 50 tons sold on private terms. Scrap is also firmer, dealers generally now demanding $50 and upward from yard, and at this price about 200 tons have changed hands, and 200 do., a mixed lot from dock, $45 for No. 1, time. Refined Bar is very firm at our quotations.—Commercial List.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—There is more doing. Sales of No. 1 at $45 to $47; No. 2 at $43@44 and forge at $35 to $40. Scotch pig $47@48. Nails command $6 per keg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Total beeves 9,800, against 5,450 the previous week; to-day 91 cars at Communipaw, 203 do at One Hundredth street, and 41 at Weehawken, making 5,600 head, against 2,900 last Monday; much of the stock came in later, and could not all be sold; weather warm, indicating rain; and butchers held off; rate about like those on Friday, or 13¼@14c for the best; a very small number at latter price: 11@12½c for thinnish to good; 9@10½c for poor Texans, mostly selling at 9½@11c; sales of 5 cars Ills, 6⅜ cwt; 128 cars good Texans, 6 cwt, 10½@11c; 1 lot Ohio dry cows, 4¾ cwt, at $44; 6 cars fair Kentucky steers, 7 cwt, 11@12c; 4 cars Texans, 5¾ cwt, 9½c, 56 lbs per cwt; car 6½ cwt, Michigan, 10c, 55 lbs; 6 cars Ill., 6¾ cwt, 11¼c. The back stock of 3 days was poured in to-day. Sheep—receipts 25,900, against 18,500 for the previous week: on sale to-day 6,800, and market fair at 5¼@8c, most lots going at 6½@7½c, as 2 cars, 121 lb, fat Ohio, 8c; 2 cars, 900 B, 7¾c; car, 88 lb, 6¾c; car, 87 lb, Michigan, 7¼c; car, 159 lb, Canada, 8¾c. Hogs—receipts 44,700, against 31,400 the previous week; to-day 159 cars, and market nearly unchanged; city dressed sold at 5⅞c for heavy, 6c for 200 lbs, and 6⅜c for pigs; western dressed 5¾@6c; live are worth 4¾@5c; only 52 western dressed for the week.

BUFFALO, January 17.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 19 cars reported to arrive, 2,176, making total for week, thus far, 8,891, or 523 cars against 239 cars same time last week; the scarcity in cars for shipping this morning caused the market to drag at yesterday's prices; but few buyers in attendance; yards well filled with stock; about 800 disposed of; sales 110 Ohio steers, 1,005 to 1,205, at $4,75@5,62½; 216 Illinois steers, 1,235 to 1,258, at $5,70@6; 94 Texan steers, 1,065 to 1,255, at $4,37½@5,12½; 38 Indiana steers, 1,037 to 1,150, at $4,50@5,40; 31 State steers, 1,137 to 1,447, at $5@6; 19 State stockers, 781, at $3,60; 18 Missouri steers, 1,088, at $5,12½. Sheep and lambs—receipts to-day 2,400, making a total for the week thus far of 15,200, against 15,600 for same time last week; market closed firm at $6,50@7,25 for Canada sheep and lambs; $5@6,75 for western sheep; choice lots a shade higher; sales to-day 1,471 Michigan sheep, 71@108 lbs, $4.75@7,50; 55 Ohio sheep, 84@92 lbs, $5,87½; 168 Indiana sheep, 85 lbs, $5,20; 215 Canada sheep and lambs, 85@102 lbs, $6,25@6,70. Hogs: receipts to-day 11,000, making the total for the week thus far 33,800, against 29,400 the same time last week; market active at $4,25@4,40, with a disposition on the part of buyers to beat down prices; sales 4,000 Ohio hogs, 180@300 lbs, $4,30@4,40.

CHICAGO, January 20.—Cattle: receipts 2,104; extremely dull; no cars obtainable by shippers, and the only sales were a couple of bunches of corafed Texans, averaging 10¼@14 cwt., respectively at $4,00@4,75; a lot prime 1,370 lbs. steers at $5,12½; shipments 1,163 hogs: receipts 23,608; market opened dull; declined 5@10c; but subsequently rallied; active at a decline, selling at a range of $3,70@3,90, closing firm, shipments 5,265. Sheep 9,90; receipts active demand and firm; $3,50@5,50 for common to choice.

ALBANY, January 17.—Receipts very small, several trains being behind time. What few sales have been made show a decline of ¼c per pound, but there has not been enough done to make a market. Milch cows: prices range from $45 to $65. Sheep and lambs: the market rules steady, and the demand is equal to the receipts at last week's ruling prices; the receipts number 14,600 to-day; the market has been dull and heavy; sales of fine wool sheep at 6@7¾c; course wool 6@7¾c; lambs 6¾@8c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Beeves in fair demand at full prices; extra Pennsylvania and western steers $8,00@8,50; fair to good $6,50@7,50; common $4,50@6,00. Sheep in fair demand at 5¼@7¾c. Hogs firmer at $6,50. Sales: 2,300 beeves; 10,000 sheep; 5,000 hogs.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Cotton in moderate request; middling upland 20⅝c; sales of futures: 9,400 bales; January 19 7-16@19⅝c; February 19 9-16@19⅝c; March 19 13-16@19 15-16c; April 20¼@20 5-16c; May 20¾@20⅞c; June 20 15-16@21c; July 21¼@21 7-16c. Flour more active and firmer; receipts 6,000 barrels; superfine western and State $6,20@6,85; common to good $7,25@7,75; good to choice $7,80@8,35; extra Ohio $7,35@10,00; St. Louis $7,75@13,00. Rye flour steady at $4,75@6,30. Corn meal firm; white and yellow western $3,50. Whisky steady at 95c. Wheat more active and higher; winter scarce; receipts, 13,000 bushels; fair to strictly fair No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1,68@1,70; choice northwest spring $1,67; red western $1,90@1,95; amber western in store $2; white western $2. Barley in fair demand; store $1,02@1,03; State, delivered at 90c@$1,05. Corn quiet; receipts, 10,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat 66@67c; store 63¾@64c; white western 66@68c. Oats firmer and more active; receipts 18,000 bushels; new western 50@52½c; black western 49@51c; white 53@55c. Eggs in good demand and firm; western 38@39c. Coffee stronger; Rio 19@20c. Sugar more active and firmer; Centrifugal 10c; fair to good refining 9@9¼c. Rice quiet at 8¼@8¾c. Petroleum: crude 8¼@8¾c; refined 21½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $13,75. Beef dull; mess $9@11,75; extra $12@13,50. Cut meats quiet; shoulders active; bellies 7c; middles quiet and steady; long clear March 6¾c; spot 7c; short rib 7c. Lard quiet and weak; western steam 8¼c; kettle 8¼c. Western butter firm at 12@16c. Cheese firm at 12@15c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 20—2:05 P. M.—The Russian question disquiets and flattens the market. Consols: for money 92@92⅛ and for account 92⅛. American secureties: 5-20s of '65, 93¼; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 90¼; new 5's 89⅛; Erie Railway 49¼. Tallow 44s. Refined petroleum 21¼@22s. Linseed oil £33 10s. Turpentine 44s 6d.

PARIS, January 20.—Rentes 54 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 20.—Cotton irregular; middling upland 9⅜d; Orleans 10⅛d; sales of 10,000 bales; of American 4,000; speculation and export 10,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 28s. Mess pork 62s 6d. Cheese 95s. Lard 38s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 35s 6d. Tallow 43s. Turpentine 46s.

ANTWERP, January 20.—Refined petroleum 47½ francs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 20.—Flour: demand good at full prices; extra, $6,00@7,00. Wheat scarce and firm; No 2 spring, $1,25¼, cash; $1,26⅜ seller February; rejected, $1,06. Corn steady, with a moderate demand, at 30¼c cash; 30¾c seller February. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 25½c; rejected, 22@22½c. Rye scarce and firm, No 2, 68c. Barley: demand active and prices advanced, but irregular, at 80@83c. Provisions quiet and weak; mess pork nominally $11,75, spot; $12,15@12,20 seller March. Lard dull, and prices a shade lower; 7⅛@7¼c seller March. Meats in fair demand. Bulk meats: shoulders sold at 3¾ loose; short rib middles, boxed, 6⅛c. Green meats: hams, 16 lbs average, 7½c. Dressed hogs: demand fair and market firm; for light, $4,60; heavy dull, at $4,35@4,45. Whisky dull, at 88c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—Cotton dull; middling 19c. Flour: demand fair and market firm at $8,25@8,50. Wheat scarce and firm, at $1,70@1,79. Corn steady at 40c. Rye quiet at 80@88c. Oats quiet at 32@38c. Barley quiet at 70@90c. Groceries firm. Eggs: demand fair and prices advanced to 35@37c. Provisions opened active but closed quiet. Mess pork $12,50@12,62½. Lard: steam 7⅜@7½c; kettle 7⅞@8c. Bulk meats steady: shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear sides 6½c. Bacon steady, with light offerings: shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7⅝c; clear sides 7¾c. Green meats steady; sales of shoulders at 3¾@3⅞c; clear rib sides 5¾c. Hogs firm at $4,25@4,40; principal sales at $4,25@4,35; receipts 5,500. Whisky 88@89c; buyers and sellers are apart.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—Cotton—demand light but holders firm; small sales of low middlings at 18½c. Flour—demand good at full prices; superfine $5,00@5,50. Wheat held very firmly; buyers stood off; only small sample lots sold. Corn—demand fair and market firm: No 2 mixed 32½c, east track. Oats—demand light but holders firm; No 2 30c. east track. Barley firm; No 1 75c. Rye firm; No 2 75c. Whisky steady at 90c. Mess pork quiet at $12,12½@12,25, last year's standard. Drysalt meats active; shoulders 4c; clear rib sides 6c. Bacon firm; sides 7¼c, seller March; small cash lots 5¼@7¼@7¾c. Lard 8c; prime kettle rendered 7½c. Hogs firm and better at $3,50@3,90; mostly $3,65@3,80. Cattle firm; ranging from $3,00 to $6,00.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 20.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm with a light supply, white and amber $2,15@2,25; fair to prime white $1,85@2,10; good to prime red $1,95@2,03; western red $1,70@1,85; amber $2,00@2,05. Corn dull; western mixed 62c. Oats dull; mixed western 45@47c; white 48@50c. Rye steady at 95c@$1,00. Provisions strong and but little offering. Mess pork $13,75@14,00. Bulk meats firm at 4½@4¾c; clear rib sides 6@6¼c; clear sides 6¾@6⅞c. Bacon in good demand and firm; shoulders 6c; rib sides 7⅜c; clear rib sides 8@8¼c. New hams 12½@15c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky dull at 93c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 20.—There was a moderate movement in domestic goods from first hands, and a fair but not brisk jobbing demand was shown. Brown and bleached sheetings, leading makes, continue well sold up in first hands, and jobbers' stocks are light. Prints and ginghams, medium colorings, and shirting stripes are in good request. Dress goods are quiet. Cassimeres and coatings are more active, but the clothing trade operate lightly. Foreign woolens, worsted goods and linens moved more freely, but other fabrics are dull.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 20.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 white Michigan $1,65; amber do and seller January $1,74@1,75; seller February $1,77; No 2 amber Illinois $1,75; No 2 red, spot, $1,73½@1,74; seller January $1,70. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed 37¼c; seller March 43½c; seller June 46c; low mixed 37c. Oats a shade higher; No 2 32c. Clover Seed active. Hogs: dressed firmer at $4,80@4,90 offered and $4,85@4,95 asked, dividing on $4,80.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—Sugar: demand fair; inferior 5@6¼c; common 7@7½c; fair 7¾@8¾c; prime 9@9¼c. Molasses: demand good; centrifugal 35@40c; common 45@50c; prime to choice 58@63c. Cotton active and easier; sales 8,000; good ordinary 17¾c; low middlings 18¾c; middlings 19⅝c; Orleans 19¾c; receipts 1,102; exports coast 1,31; Liverpool 6,466; Haver 2,416; stock 171,901.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Flour dull; superfine $4,75@5,50; extra $7,75@8,75. Wheat steady; western red $1,91@1,96; amber $1,98@2,00. Rye: no sales. Corn dull; yellow 60@60½c. Oats dull; white 50@52c; mixed 47c. Provisions firmer. Mess pork $13,50. Hams in pickle 9¾@10c. Lard firmer at 8¼@8¾c. Whisky dull at 93c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 20.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 red winter $1,75; No 2 held at $1,70. Corn quiet and unchanged in every respect, at 45@46c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 State 37c. Refined petroleum steady, and held at 20@20½c for standard white in car lots.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged [illegible] every respect. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,35; No. 2 do. $1,18¾. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 27c. Corn scarce and [illegible]; No. 3 mixed 36c. Rye in good demand at full prices; No. 1, 70c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; fall No. 2, 88c.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Refunding Differential Duties—Fixing the Salaries of Certain Executive Officers—Consideration of the New Sloops of War—Postal Telegraph—Equalizing the Pay of Retired Army Officers—Florida Contested Seat.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1873.

SENATE.

REFUNDING DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vermont) reported from the Finance Committee an original bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund differential duties on articles actually on ship board in French vessels designed for the United States on the 5th of November, 1872.

FIXING SALARIES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill fixing the salaries of certain executive officers, with amendments. As amended by the committee, the bill provides that each of the following named officers shall be paid an annual salary of $4,000: Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Postmaster Generals, Solicitor, Register and Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Department Commissioners of Patents, Indian Affairs, General Land Office, Pensions and Customs, Auditors of the Treasury, Superintendent of the Money Order System, and Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

POSTROAD BILL.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported the annual Postroad bill, with amendments.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WRIGHT, authorizing a reference to the Court of Claims the claim of book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

By Mr. PRATT, legalizing the titles of seven years' settlers on lands to which the Indian titles have been extinguished.

By Mr. STEWART, authorizing the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company to make payable in lawful money bonds which it has hitherto been authorized to issue.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. WEST presented the credentials of P. B. S. Pinckback, Senator-elect from Louisiana.

LEVEES ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. ALCORN introduced a bill to provide for the construction of levees on the Mississippi river, which was referred to the Committee on Levees.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the legislative appropriation bill.

NEW SLOOPS OF WAR.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to authorize the construction of six new sloops of war.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment limiting the aggregate tonnage of the vessels to ten thousand tons, and the aggregate cost to four million dollars. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE TELEGRAPH LINES.

On motion of Mr. MORRY, the Committee on Appropriations was instructed to inquire into the present value of existing telegraph lines, the cost of construction of the same, and the probable cost of new lines.

EQUALIZING PAY OF RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. BUCKLEY, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire as to legislation for equalizing the pay of retired army officers.

ENTERING TIMBERED LANDS.

The bill was passed authorizing settlers upon untimbered land to enter forty acres of timbered land for every one hundred and sixty acres of untimbered land, at $1.25 per acre.

FLORIDA CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. MCCRARY, from the Election Committee, reported that Mr. Niblack, the contestant, was entitled to the seat from Florida, as against Walls.

COMMERCE.

The rest of the day was given to the Committee on Commerce, for the consideration of reports from that committee.

NEW YORK.

Continuation of "Boss" Tweed's Trial.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF GARVEY.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1873.

TRIAL OF TWEED.

In Tweed's case, Garvey's cross-examination occupied the whole day. Witness testified he was not so poor as to be required to work for the county. He told Mayor Hall that his (witness') bills were just to create an effect. Witness explained the manner in which he and Ingersoll made up his bills. These bills were partially just. There was not thirty-five per cent. of any bill due from the county. Each bill was presumed to bear the same proportion of my claims. Of these claims only $241,000 was due from the county. No part of any bill was entirely true.

Witness didn't definitely know how much was true. Nobody saw the bills until witness rendered them; kept them entirely to himself; vouchers accompanied the warrants for these bills; got directions from Watson how to make out the bills; Tweed's name was not on some of his bills. The prices charged for work were regular, but the amounts were increased. He put in five thousand dollars in one bill on his own hook to pay election expenses. Witness had no idea of concealment in making up his bills; didn't know how many bills were not sworn to; remember swearing to one which was an honest bill. Woodward directed him to make deposits of payment of some of his bills to his own order.

The defence wanted to show that some of the bills alleged to be sworn to by Garvey were not verified, but the court would not allow it. The defence also wanted to show additional perjury in witness in swearing that Tweed enlarged bills fifteen per cent., but the court thought it irrevalent.

On further examination, witness said he only swore to one affidavit, which was on his first bill. Witness recognized a number of warrants in which other names were inserted, as Hayes. Some of these names were incorrect.

The defence wanted to show that Garvey virtually forged some of those names for the purpose of defrauding the county, altering the names slightly to protect himself; also that witness was engaged in independent speculation, and did not divide the moneys as stated.

After argument, the court decided to exclude the testimony.

The cross-examination was continued. Garvey said he never returned to the county a cent of the $13,000 he got from Woodward for work done for him, the $60,000 which he gave Tweed, and says he was repaid by taking it from the county, the $40,000 for Walter Roche, the $50,000 which he contributed to election expenses, or the $5,000 he gave towards buying up the committee.

Adjourned till Thursday.

LARGE BEQUEST TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mary E. C. Van Horn, and Episcopalian, who died recently, left property to the value of nearly half a million of dollars, the great bulk of which is bequeathed to charitable institutions in this city.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Mr. Cobb's bronze warehouse on Dry street was burned last night. Loss one hundred thousand dollars.

THE OLD WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, January 21.—Prince Napoleon and his wife, Princess Clothilde, yesterday visited the Queen.

OBITUARY.

The Right Honorable Stephen Lushington, D. C. L., died yesterday.

CONTRADICTION.

There is a special from Brussels contradicting the statement that Count Schonveloff failed in his mission to secure the co-operation of the British Government in the measures contemplated by Russia in Central Asia.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

LONDON, J[illegible] the world's exhibition at Vienna will open in May. The American commission is very active in securing space and providing accommodations for exhibitors from the United States.

THE IRON MINERS' STRIKE.

There is reason to hope that the strike of iron miners in the south of Wales will soon terminate.

FRANCE.

PROBABLE UNION OF LEGITIMISTS AND ORLEANISTS.

PARIS, January 21.—The Orleans Princes today for the first time attended mass in commemoration of Louis XVI. at the chapel of Expiation. The circumstance excites comment, and is regarded by some of the journals as an indication that the union of Legitimists and Orleanists has been completed.

COMMUNISTS TO BE SHOT.

Fenouilly, Decamp and Beriet, three Communists under sentence of death, will be shot tomorrow morning at Satory.

In the cases of ten other Communists who were to have been executed about the same time, the President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

The court martial sitting at Algiers has condemned to death eight of the perpetrators of the Palestro massacre, and sentenced thirty-seven others to various terms of imprisonment.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Further Particulars of the Battle With the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—Additional reports from the scene of Friday's battle with the Modocs give the whites known to be killed at ten, and thirty wounded. Lieut. Robert Fairchild, in command, cannot live. The Modocs fought naked and with the greatest desperation, springing from rock to rock, picking off the soldiers, and obliging many to hide themselves till darkness afforded a means of escape. The troops made several charges along the line of the lava bed, and were repulsed. Captain Jack has the strongest natural position in the country. Howitzers could not be used to any advantage, owing to the dense fog.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 21.—The steamships City of Brooklyn and Rhine have arrived out.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR IRON INTERESTS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, January 17, 1873.

With your permission, I propose through your valuable paper, to make public a few thoughts which appear to me to be appropriate at this particular time.

In yesterday's papers a report comes to us that the iron men of Pittsburgh and vicinity had spent some hours of the previous day in consultation over, what is to them, the all-absorbing question for the present and the future of iron business of the western country. and especially of this city, viz: How shall the extortion proposed to be practiced by the Lake Superior and Missouri districts be met or obviated.

These are the points from which our furnaces derive nearly all their supplies, hence the importance of the threatened movement on their part to double the price of ore, the very foundation material of our iron business.

Ordinarily when there is no war or rumors of war or other disturbing cause, men in legitimate business, such as mining ore or making pig iron or cutting timber, or manufacturing any of the staple and necessary commodities of our everyday use and necessities, I say ordinarily, men in these branches of business are satisfied with a reasonable advance, such as ten per cent., or even twenty-five per cent. when an extraordinary demand is anticipated; but these owners of ore beds must certainly embrace among their number some who have tasted blood during our late war, and having had the privilege of skinning Uncle Sam during the time when nearly all his friends forsook him, except the brave and honest soldier who bared his bosom to the fate of the battle-field, while the real enemies of the country were filling their coffers by extortion and robbery—I say surely some such unrighteous principles must control the spirits who are now controlling the mining interests of this western country. If the owners of mines succeed in this unwise policy, they will only succeed for a time, and all past experience proves that they will be the sufferers in the end.

There is not an iron manufacturer in this whole country but will say that the most unwise thing that the Iron Association ever did was putting iron up to 8½ cents per pound, just because they could. The dregs of the evil of that misstep on their part are lingering in the iron business to this day, like calomel in the bones of the patient who has used it to remove disease. Report has it that at this meeting there was represented about fifty millions of capital, all employed in the iron business, and that a committee was appointed to confer with the ore men and see whether a compromise could not be effected. I am exceedingly sorry that the suggestions and general discussion of the subject had not been given to the public; no doubt if it had, you would have been spared the infliction of this communication, but as it has not, let me drop a hint to the iron men of Pittsburgh. About two years ago, or more, they were urged to take hold of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and push it though to the inexaustable beds of iron ore, of West and East Virginia; only a few responded, the result is as I see by the late report of the President, that this company believing it inexpedient to load the road down with a floating debt, and having exhausted about all the means obtained from stock and the sale of bonds, they have virtually stopped the road at Monongahela City until they succeed in realizing money from the further sale of bonds; and so we go. Owners of the iron mines see that the iron men would not protect themselves by combining together and building this road, which would give them the relief they so much need just now, and so the ore men say, "here is our chance, let us give it to them right and left; they can't evade us now or for some time, so hit them again," and we outsiders cannot help saying from this view of it, perhaps they deserve it; but Mr. editor, don't you agree with me that the iron men of this district should immediately combine together and call on the managers of the P. V. & C. R. R. and say to them this road into Virginia must be built, and that at once, as fast as men and money can do it, and we will see that the money is provided? The President further says in his report that by late examination it is found to be true that the ores of this country are very abundant. Now, my Pittsburgh Iron Heroes, here is your opportunity; concentrate your efforts in this work, it is your only sure remedy for the future if not for the immediate present, the amount of money required would not be as large as some might think. I understand that $800,000 of stock has been taken that by crossing the Monongahela at or near Monongahela City and going up the north side of the river, the dwellers on that side propose to raise or have raised $200,000 more, making one million stock. Now, if our iron men, or Pittsburghers generally, would raise $1,000,000 more stock (one million is a small matter for Pittsburgh, considering the importance of the interests at stake), this would be ample, when you consider that for every dollar of stock, you add, at least, four dollars credit, and not only so, but a credit which would make the negotiation of bonds easy. The old adage "*better late than never*," comes in here with force. Will our iron men rise to the importance of this subject now? The public waits for an answer.

ZETHER.

LITTLE WASHINGTON.

Money, Real Estate and Railroad Facilities—Educational Interests—Washington and Jefferson College—The Female Seminary—Week of Prayer.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., Jan. 20, 1873.

LITTLE WASHINGTON.

Is it because "Little Washington" reposes, in dignity, upon the glorious record of the past, that you so seldom hear from her? Or, perhaps, her relative position among sister towns and cities is so assured as to lift her above the competitions and rivalries of these striving times. However independent she may be of the world's opinion, the world itself would lose so much by not hearing from her now and then, that, from pure compassion to the rest of mankind, it seems proper to give your readers occasional glimpses of our changes and progress.

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE AND RAIL FACILITIES.

"The money market is tight" here as it is in the smoky city and elsewhere just now. But the pressure is so equally distributed that there is little peril of failure or distress in any particular direction. Meanwhile real estate is running up to unwarranted figures. Easy and quick connexion with Pittsburgh by means of the Chartiers Valley R. R. is undoubtedly a chief cause, as we may infer from the remunerative travel and freight which that road has commanded from the first. Second to this is the present activity of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Company in extending the venerable Hempfield so as to intersect the Connellsville, and thus make a main route from east to west, claimed to be shorter than any other. These combined may in part counteract the tendencies to the concentration of the business of this large, intelligent and wealthy county in your great city, at the expense of the "county seat."

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

But the main interest of this place is Educational, and to share its advantages in this respect is the chief motive for the purchase of residences at rates astonishing to the old inhabitants. The compound result is a stable local business, and a community setting a high premium upon intelligence. We may not indulge vain boasting, yet sad indeed would be the failure, if a people enjoying the benefit of a college since the dawn of the present century, and a female seminary covering just one-half of its history, as well as public schools said to be among the foremost in the State, were not somewhat given to literature, even should traffic suffer. Yet it must not be thought that we live on "philosophic nuts" and "Greek roots" alone.

By the way, Dr. Hays, the energetic President of Washington and Jefferson College, is at this very moment in Pittsburgh blowing the trumpet of appeal for such an increase of the endowment as will lift the head of this mother of ministers, statesmen and professional men generally, into rivalry with the foremost colleges in the land. During his absence, Vice President Linn is most efficiently conducting the Institution assisted by an able corps of professors. The attendance of students is very fair, considering the peculiar circumstances of the past few years. The crisis of litigation is over; give us money, and the highest success is certain.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Washington Female Seminary, the fair sister of the college, is still moving on in the noble work of educating the daughters of America. The teachers of the first class, who have gone forth from her halls to a majority of the States of the Union, outnumber the years of a century. Mrs. Hanna is still giving the best fruits of her experience in leading the succession of pupils up to the same high level of culture. Tuesday, marked an annual epoch in the quiet history of the venerable institution. It was "stockholders' day," when the *owners* of the property meet to hear the annual report of the trustees, discuss and press recommendations, eat oysters and turkey, and receive dividends upon their stock, when there is anything to be divided. Happily, this time, diminished improvements and repairs, found a counterpart in a five per cent. dividend. Of course, therefore, the occasion was gladsome; the Repair Committee went without stricture; and pockets and hearts answer to each other.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

The "week of prayer" was generally observed by our churches. Several of them have been sufficiently encouraged by the attendance and interest, to continue religious services all week.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN, Jan. 15th, 1873.
[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

It is difficult, perhaps it might be said to be impossible, for any one person to understand or ennumerate the numerous railroad enterprises that have developed and been carried forward toward completion within the past five years. Excepting some half dozen persons directly interested in the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, not one person in your town could tell where Traverse City lies, or what connection or interest is has with Pittsburgh.

Traverse City is at the head of Grand Traverse Bay, an arm of Lake Michigan, reaching from the northern and eastern side of the Lake some thirty miles inland, southwardly. Grand Traverse Bay is again divided by a tongue or peninsula of land into two arms, called East and West Bay; at the head of the latter and at the outlet of the Boardman river lies

TRAVERSE CITY.

This point is now the practical terminus of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and until the Northern Pacific Railroad is extended from Duluth to the Straits of Mackinac. This will probably remain the principal point for business between the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and Lake Superior and Northern Wisconsin.

Some of your readers will bear in mind, that about three years ago a company was formed with its head quarters it Pittsburgh, which undertook the building of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, an enterprise designed to connect Fort Wayne, through Grand Rapids with the Strait of Mackinac. At that time there was but twenty miles of road completed, and the finances of the company were so involved, that the munificent donation of lands and valuable franchises of the charter were about to be lost, or pass into adverse hands. Through the enterprise of those controlling the Continental Improvement Company, more than four hundred miles of railroad have been completed and thoroughly equipped, and the financial affairs of the railroad company are on the most substantial footing. Form Fort Wayne northward to this place, a distance of two hundred and eighty-five miles, an immense traffic has been developed, far exceeding the expectations of the managers and stockholders of the road and company. On the northern portion of the road, the trade has developed with such rapidity that it is constantly in advance of the equipment and millions upon millions of feet of lumber are now piled at the several stations waiting transportation, with no immediate prospect of relief.

The main line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad runs about twenty-five miles eastward from this place, which is reached by means of a branch, known as the "Traverse City Railroad," but owned and operated in the same interest as the main line. Alternated and interspersed with the enormous tracts of valuable pine lands, are immense growths of hard wood timber, and most huge and vigorous maples, elm, beech, ash, cherry and other woods exist to furnish charcoal to smelt the valuable and contiguous ores of Lake Superior. These lands, when cleared, are valuable for agricultural purposes. The soil is light and easily worked, but exceedingly productive, and wheat, oats and the grasses mature and yield abundantly. Potatoes are unequalled in quality and in productiveness—for fruit, the localities near the Lake and Bays, rival the famed "St. Jo." belt.

This city lies less than one hundred miles from Escanaba by water, and being on the most direct and eligible route between that point and the eastern cities, there is little doubt that the great stream of trade to and from Lake Superior, will mainly take this course. It is in contemplation to open the ensuing season with a line of steamers between Escanaba and Traverse City, the great and steadily increasing traffic will no doubt make this a profitable investment.

W.

UNIONTOWN.

New Trial Granted Jacob Staup—Appearance of the Prisoner—Telegram Concerning Hastings, the Alleged Murderer of Abel.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., January 21, 1873.

THE WEATHER.

We are having milder weather again to-day, and the snow has nearly all disappeared, hurried by last night's rain.

COURT CONVENED.

Adjourned court convened yesterday, and after considerable delay, got started to business and have tried one little civil case.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED JACOB STAUP.

The motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Staup, charged with the killing of Alpheus Glover, was argued at December Court, and the decision of the Judges was made known to-day. Hon. S. A. Gilmore, President Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, granting a new trial, because the wounds, shown to have been inflicted upon the prisoner, were not sufficiently accounted for, neither by the testimony nor by the theory of the prosecution. The Court room was nearly full of people awaiting the decision, and when the Judge began to speak the audience almost held its breath; and when the result was known, almost every countenance exhibited a feeling of relief, for all realized that the life of a fellow-mortal hung in the balance, and that justice, though tempered by mercy, would be done. The countenance of the prisoner was cold and impassive, and he appeared almost indifferent, but when he knew the result, there was a change, and tears glistened in his eyes. The Judge hoped that his written opinion would not be published in full, but only the one reason I have given above, because he wished nothing done that would prejudice the minds of the people on either side.

HASTINGS, THE MURDERER OF ABEL.

Sheriff Messmore received a telegram from Ironton, Ohio, last Thursday, inquiring the amount of the *reward* offered for Wm. Hastings, the murderer of Abel. He immediately returned word that three hundred dollars was offered by the brother of the murdered man. The District Attorney also sent word that the money was here ready. Many persons supposed that Hastings was in custody, and would be brought here immediately, but we have received no more information about him, and perhaps never will. Abel's friends anxiously await every train at the depot, always hoping that Hastings will be brought by some officer of the law.

"Q."

CHERRY TREE CHIPS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GRANT, INDIANA CO., PA., January 20, 1873.

We have had sleighing for about six weeks—over a foot of snow. The holidays passed in the usual way, some observing them religiously, others the reverse.

The lumbermen are very busy getting their timber to the river on the snow. There is some very fine square timber coming in. The logmen are active, too, too much so for the good of the country. The horses have mostly recovered from the epizootic, and the people quite generally are having a similar disorder. Some are very sick with it.

"LOCAL OPTION."

Clearfield county has voted on the local option issue, and by a large majority decided to have *no license* to sell intoxicating drinks for the next three years. Good for hard, old Clearfield. May she never go back on that day's record: I think Clearfield was the first county that voted on that issue. It is the beginning. What a blessed thing if the remainder of the State would do likewise, and so banish that dreadful curse, the liquor traffic, from our midst.

THE CHURCHES.

There is considerable interest in some of our churches, with frequent accessions. Last Sabbath night we had quite an interesting lecture on Palestine, by Rev. Sample, who recently visited that interesting part of the world, spending a hundred days there.

D.

AMUSEMENT WORLD.

The Wandering Stars.

America's greatest actress, Charlotte Cushman, lately played in St. Louis, as *Meg Merrilies*....Mrs. Gladstone, it is intimated, will come back to the United States, from Australia, where she has been acting, with variable success....Miss Lucille Western appears to have got well. She was announced to act at Trenton, N. J., last week....Mrs. Chanfrau has been seriously ill, and compelled to give up some of her engagements....Mrs. John Wood, it is stated, will return to London, and reopen the St. James Theatre....Janauschek is in Washington....Miss Lydia Thompson appeared in New Orleans on the 13th. In March she will act at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia....Mrs. Macready will shortly act in Chicago....Miss Glyn gave a reading, on Dec. 19, Birmingham, England, from the tragedy of "Hamlet."....Miss Carlotta Leclercq ended an engagement for several weeks, at the Boston Globe Theater, on the 11th inst....Miss Ada Harland began an engagement in Philadelphia, on the 13th inst., at Wood's Museum, in a play called "Bertha, or the Sewing-Machine Girl....Miss Maggie Mitchell crossed the Mississippi in a skiff the night before Christmas....Lucca and Kellogg are in Boston....The Patti-Mario Troupe sung at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on the 6th inst....Miss Cushman, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. Robert McWade, and Mr. Joseph Proctor were in Chicago, last week....Prof. Anderson, the Magician, is in Liverpool....Mr. Lawrence Barrett has appeared at the Varieties Theater, New Orleans, of which he is manager, and has been received with ardent enthusiasm....Messrs. Maffit and Bartholomew are playing at the Boston Howard Athenæum....Mr. W. J. Florence appeared at the Boston Globe Theater on the 13th inst....Mr. Couldock lately acted *Triplet*, at the Globe Theater, Boston....Mr. J. Allen, Miss Alice Harrison, and "Little Mac" are at the Alhambra, San Francisco....Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault ended an engagement at Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, on the 11th inst....The Worrell Sisters, and Herr Willenback, who beats at one time upon 16 drums, are at Fox's New American Theatre, Philadelphia....Mr. Henry Irving continues to be successful in London....Miss Laura Keene has been lecturing on "Fine Arts, Comedy, Dramas, and Music." Her discourse is said to be "a defense of the drama."....Mr. Lawrence Barrett acted at Montgomery, Ala., on the 10th inst....Mr. Jefferson is announced to act in St. Louis....Mr. E. L. Davenport and his daughter, Miss Lilly Davenport, recently appeared in Richmond, Va....Mr. Frank Mayo has been acting in Mobile. He played *Hamlet*. He is praised by *The Register*, for an emphasis in the speech to the *Ghost*—"I'll follow *thee*." This is thought to be new and significant....Mr. Edmund Falconer appears at Belfast, Ireland, January 20, and will afterward act in Glasgow....Mr. Lionel Brough and Mrs. Howard Paul, in London, have been seriously ill....Tom Thumb and wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren have been on exhibition, of late, at Concert Hall, Philadelphia....Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. E. A. Southern contributed fifty dollars each to the Thayer Benefit Fund, on the occasion of Mrs. Thayer's benefit performance, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, last month....Mr. G. L. Fox took a complimentary benefit, lately, at Ben de Bar's Opera House, St. Louis....Mr. J. K. Emmet is performing at the Adelphi Theatre, in London....Mr. John E. McDonough has delivered a lecture on "Dramatic Literature"—a pretty large field to be covered in one lecture....Mr. J. M. Bellew gave three farewell readings at Edinburgh, prior to his recent departure for America....Mr. James Bennett appears to have made a somewhat unusual success at Liverpool....Mr. Sothern, now at Wallack's, will be in California, in June and July, and in Australia in September and October....Mr. Creswick's *Hamlet* was lately seen at the Princess's Theatre, London....Mr. Bandmann lately acted *Hamlet* at Birmingham, in England....Mr. Phelps, the tragedian, is quite ill, and has quitted the stage for the present....Mr. James Bennett has returned to Liverpool from Halifax.

"Best Wife for a Poor Man."

The newspaper announcement that Miss Sophie Barney received the prize at an Alabama fair as "the best wife for a poor man," wakens immeasurable wonder as to the gauge of merit used by the judges. What relation, for instance, did working ability bear to worldly wealth? How are capacity for suffering and domestic accomplishments to be compared? Would a wife that could live on straw or one that could take in washing be preferable for a poor man? These things, indeed, are hard enough to determine, but when we conceive the energetic and inquisitive judges comparing those various attributes and possessions which are as pleasant in a poor man's wife, we presume, as in a rich one's one's mind recoils in very horror at the enormity of task. It may be that Miss Sophie Barney is the right woman for the place, but we don't know how they're going to prove it.

HOME NEWS.

Not on the Bills.

Last evening one of the Leopold's gymnasts engaged at Aim's Theatre, while doing the dangerous act of hanging by his toes from two rings held in the hands of the male and female who also hang by their toes from a trapeze, fell upon the piano, owing to the female losing her hold, but was fortunately not injured. The piano will need some repairs.

International Exposition at Vienna, 1873.

Those who desire to send articles to the above named Exposition are respectfully informed that the undersigned procures permit-certificates, good until December 31st, 1873, and that he is able to give all requisite information. Applications should be made without delay. Special preparations for the year's travel to Europe, particularly to Vienna, have personally been made by

MAX SHAMBERG,
163 Smithfield street.

Swiss Scenes.

The beautiful Swiss scenes to be exhibited at Library Hall Thursday night, accompanied by a descriptive lecture, will convey more practical information of the land and its wonders than a year's reading. The entertainment promises to be one of rare interest, as well by reason of its varied character, embracing music, pictures and lecture, as for its really aesthetic nature. There has seldom been such an opportunity offered in Pittsburgh, and parents should not fail to thus lead their children to an interest in the study of the peculiarities of foreign people and climes.

National Reform Movement.

Last evening a meeting of the colored citizens was held in the Baptist Hall, Allegheny, for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary association for the religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Rev J. W. Terry was called to the chair, and made a brief address. He was followed by Messrs. M. A. Gault and Lewis Johnston, who made some remarks upon the question. The latter speaker alluded to the fact that this was the first meeting of colored people for this purpose. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst.

Commencing Early.

On Monday night the house of Mr. Lida Cullen, at No. 54 Third avenue, was entered by burglars, who took a quantity of jellies, candies, preserves, &c., to the value of about twenty dollars. Two brothers named Garrison, who live in the rear of the house, were arrested by Detectives Wilmot and Herron on suspicion of having committed the robbery. A key to a chest was found in the possession of the older boy, and in that chest were found the stolen articles. The youths were placed in the lock-up for a hearing. Another boy who is said to be implicated in the affair, is being searched for by officers. All of the three boys are under sixteen years of age.

Ungrateful.

Ellen Fanna appeared before Mayor Blackmore yesterday and charged Harriet Garran with larceny as bailee in stealing from her twenty-five dollars. If what Mrs. Fanna says be true, then the accused must be a very ungrateful woman. She alleges that Mrs. Garran was visiting her house on Monday evening, and while she was putting one of her children to bed, she dropped her pocket-book. One of the children ran to pick it up, when she snatched the wallet out its hand, depleted it of its contents and then handed it back to the child. Detective Pender arrested the woman, and brought her before Mayor Blackmore who held her in five hundred dollars bail to answer.

U. S. Circuit Court at Erie.

The Story Oil Farm case, which is being tried before the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge McKeenan presiding, at Erie, was postpond on Monday on account of the sickness of one of the Jurors. The Court proceeded to take up an interesting case, which has been on the dockets for twelve or fourteen years, and which was before the Supreme Court two or three times. The case is that of John W. Scott vs. Elihu Sherman. Action in ejectment for ninety-one acres of land. The facts presented are that in November, 1849, John Scott, father of plaintiff in this case, executed a document, giving to John W. Scott all the right, title, interest, etc., in the above land and appurtenances at the death of the donor, but which document contained a condition that John Scott and his wife could live on the farm and receive the benefits accruing therefrom during their lifetime. In 1860 the parties had a difficulty, and John Scott made a new deed, will or testament, by which he devised the property to the other heirs, to the exclusion of the plaintiff in the suit. During the time the case has been handled about the Courts the land has been sold, Elihu Sherman, the present occupant having purchased it in 1869, from the heirs to whom it was last devised by John Scott. The entire question turns on whether the document given in 1869 is a deed or a will. If the former, the property could not afterwards be willed; if the latter, the last will is always the best. The jury, under instruction, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, subject nevertheless to the opinion of the Court on the point presented by defendant. Final decision will not be given at this term of Court.

RAID ON FARO.

The Proprietor of a Place and All His Tools Captured.

Denny McGuire yesterday afternoon appeared before Alderman Strain, and made an information against Elijah Hall (who has learned the cooper's trade at Claremont), charging him with keeping a faro bank on Fifth avenue near Market alley.

It is alleged by Denny that about four weeks ago he visited the bank and "bucked the tiger" unsuccessfully, losing some fifty dollars. It is said that twenty-five dollars of this was returned to him. Last evening the place was raided, and Hall, with all his faro tools, was captured. He was taken before the Alderman, who held him in two thousand dollars' bail for the Criminal Court. Hall stands a fair show for "over the river."

COUNTY FISCAL AFFAIRS.

A Few Figures From the Comptrollers Report—the Receipts and Expenses Last Year.

For several weeks past County Comptroller Warner and his clerks have been busy amid a wilderness of figures, making up the financial record of the county for the past year. Yesterday their labors were brought to a conclusion, and from a glance at the aggregate we have been enabled to gather a few interesting figures. During the year it appears that the receipts from all sources were $822,229.35, which includes the balance remaining on the 1st of January 1872. The expenditures during that time were $666,410.22—twenty dollars of which were paid out in small warrants remaining over for 1871. This leaves a cash balance on hand January 1st 1873 of $155,819 13. The Liquor License Fund also shows a healthy condition. The balance on hand at the commencement of the year was $3,087 18, which was increased during the year to $30,200 59. Of this amount $67,000 00 were applied to the maintenance of the Workhouse, about $600 for contingent expenses, and $3,500 for the Workouse debt to the County.

The report is very elaborate in its details, and is an exhaustive review of the financial condition of the County up to the 1st of January 1873. It will be in shape for publication within a few days, when we shall make from it further and more detailed extracts.

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Contest for City Attorney—Mr. T. S. Bigelow the Successful Candidate.

The Finance Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon, in the City Controller's Office, for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing year, and to elect a City Attorney. The contest for the position seemed to attract considerable attention, and quite a large crowd congregated in and about the building. Upon the assembling of the Committee, Col. William Phillips was elected chairman by acclamation. The Committee then proceeded to the election of a City Attorney. Mr. Shipton nominated Mr. J. F. Slagle, the present incumbent, and Mr. Seely nominated Mr. T. S. Bigelow. On the first ballot the vote stood—Bigelow, 15; Slagle, 13, and Mr. Bigelow was declared to be elected.

The result seemed quite a surprise to the friends of the present incumbent, but as the action of the Committee must be confirmed by Councils before the election is declared final, it is intimated that the end is not yet, and that the fight will be carried into Councils. If this idea is carried into effect it can only be done by a rejection of the candidate named by the Finance Committee. The law provides that the Finance Committee shall nominate a candidate to Councils, and Councils can then either approve or reject. Two persons cannot be named at the same time. Hence, if the Committee names a candidate and he is rejected by Councils, some one else must be nominated by the Committee, and so on until Councils approves in joint session. The method, of procedure is precisely similar to the appointment of the President's Cabinet.

VAGARIES OF IRON.

Explosion of Seven Tons of the Boiling Metal on the South Side—Nobody Seriously Hurt.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion was heard from the vicinity of the Birmingham bridge. Immediately rumors spread that a boiler explosion had occurred at Bolman & Garrison's foundry, on Ninth street, and that there were several killed and wounded. The facts of the case, however, did not warrant any such report. A reporter of this paper who visited the scene found the roof of the foundry had been entirely destroyed, all the window lights blown out, and the walls of the building cracked.

It appears that they were running off the iron from the cupalo for the moulds, and had filled a laddle with some seven tons of the boiling metal, when, through some manner unknown, the crane-hooks broke, letting the iron fall into a hole in which stood about two feet of water, which had run in during the recent freshet, and immediately there was a most terrible explosion, the entire roof of the foundry being carried away. The building is situated near the bridge, and some of the hot iron iron was thrown upon it, setting the bridge as well as the foundry on fire. An alarm was immediately sounded. The fire department of the South Side were soon upon the ground, and they, with the assistance of two streams from the foundry, soon extinguished the flames. There were two or three persons slightly injured by the explosion, but none seriously. Their names are Daniel Kanadien, burned about the ears, David Strain, burned about the head, and others. The houses in the vicinity had their windows badly shattered. The damage to the foundry will amount to about ten thousand dollars. The bridge was very slightly damaged. Deputy Fire Marshal J. R. Schaffer, after the accident happened, immediately telegraphed to Fire Marshal Butler, who investigated the case, but nothing new from the above facts was elicited.

The College Journal for January contains a resume of the correspondence of William Thaw, Jr., with graphic descriptions of scenes and incidents in Spain and France. The Thaw letters especially, as well as other original and selected matter, make this number of the Journal a very interesting and attractive one.

BREVITIES.

....A defective flue was the cause of the Parker's conflagration.

....The Committee on Appeals from City Assessments organized yesterday by electing S. P. Fulton, Esq., Chairman.

....The Railroad Committee of Councils met yesterday and organized by electing Wm. McConway, Esq., Chairman.

....A masquerade ball was to take place this evening, at the Opera House, at Parker's. It will probably be postponed.

....The Western Pennsylvania Poultry Association can justly crow over the success of their exhibition, which closes to-day.

....The special Committee of Councils appointed to conduct the First ward election contest, failed to get a quorum last evening, and adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

....Yesterday afternoon a detachment of United States soldiers, from the Arsenal, acted as escort to the funeral of William Mann, the veteran of the war of 1812, who died on Sunday.

....A runaway horse yesterday ran into another that was being ridden by a colored man. The man escaped, but the horse was thrown against the sidewalk, and had his leg broken. He was afterwards shot.

....The grocers of this vicinity are taking measures to urge the passage of a bill now before the Legislature, which enables them to attach the wages of delinquent customers. A committee has been appointed to represent them at Harrisburg.

....At a recent sale of fine paintings of the French, German and Belgium schools, held in Philadelphia C. H. Wolff, Esq., of this city, purchased the following: "I Will be Revenged," by Portaels, $3,500: "The Bird's Nest," by Chas. Chaplin, $940; "Amusing the Baby," by Guillemin, $1,250.

....The election for Directors of the Germania Savings Bank came off last evening, when the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: O. Meyran, J. F. Havekotte, Adam Reineman, Joseph Abel, James K. Kerr, A. Steinmeyer, Joseph Morganstern, G. Schleiter, Charles F. Schwarz.

....It is said that many of the sufferers by the Parker's fire have passed through a similar ordeal in the fires at Pithole and Petroleum Centre, and are becoming accustomed to such things. They do not seem disheartened by the calamity, but will commence immediately to re-build the burnt district.

....Mrs. Coyle, a widow, residing with her son-in-law on Webster avenue, got up in her sleep on Monday night and wandered to the stairway, falling two flights, breaking her jaw and two ribs, besides other serious internal injuries. Owing to her age and the serious nature of her injuries, she is not expected to recover.

....The members of the Hampton Battery have elected the following non-commissioned officers: Duty Sergeants—Robert Marshall, Chas. Bullock, J. W. Reynolds and James Johnson. Corporals—Andrew Glenn, Samuel Reynolds, Albert Hamilton, Robert Patterson, Thos. Charlton, George Langsdale, Henry Faulkner and Walter Williams.

....At a meeting of the Coal Exchange on Monday President Dravo urged the importance of a bill now before Congress for the establishment of a system of light and buoys in the western waters. After discussing the subject at length the meeting adopted resolutions requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence for the passage of the bill.

....An application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was made yesterday before Judge Kirkpatrick, by Mrs. Jennie Hagen, who seeks to recover the custody of Ona and Emma Patterson, her daughters, aged nine and seven years respectively, who are now in St. Paul's R. C. Orphan Asylum. The writ was directed to M. Borgia, Sister Superior of the Asylum, and made returnable on next Saturday morning.

....A little girl at Titusville lost her pet kitten, and placed the following advertisement in the *Herald*: "I have got fifty cents which I will give to any one who will bring back my kittie. He is a Maltese, with a white breast. If anybody has such a kittie that don't belong to them, I wish they would bring it to me. Minnie Garfield, 30 East Main street." If "Thomas" sees that advertisement he will doubtless return.

....For sudden atmospheric changes, this city is not excelled by any on the American Continent. On Monday snow covered our streets. Yesterday a skiff was almost required to get over a crossing on account of the depth of the mud, little rivulets might be seen running from the side walks interlarded with *petite lakes*, or in the gutters a dashing infantile river. The only clean crossing in the city to be seen yesterday was that from the Union Depot to the junction of Grant and Liberty streets.

....Some excitement was created in police circles yesterday by the arrest of a clerk in one of our Fifth avenue mercantile establishments on a charge of larceny—the amount in dispute being about $300, and the allegation that he had taken the goods and presented them to "a friend" in Lawrenceville. The accused is a married man, and has heretofore borne an excellent reputation, for which reason we refrain from giving the charges until they are fully investigated. The hearing will come off to-day.

....Yesterday proceedings were entered in the District Court by Letitia and James Reid, in right of Letitia Reid against Agila Taylor for capias, for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. Through E. A. Montooth, her attorney, she avers that on the 3d of January she was arrested on a charge of surety of the peace, and taken before Alderman McMasters, who remanded her to jail until the 4th inst., for trial at Quarter Sessions. On the hearing of the case before this tribunal she was discharged and prosecutor compelled to pay the costs. She alleges that she suffered damage.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

DEPUTY MAYOR NELLIE, of Allegheny, sent eight cases to the Work House yesterday morning.

DEPUTY MAYOR BARKER had eight common cases yesterday morning, three of whom were sent to the Work House.

MRS. MULCAHY was disorderly in Mrs. Mary Nolan's house, so 'Squire Moreland sent officer Garrison with a *billet doux* to invite her to his office.

DAVID LEECH, who was placed in the East Liberty lockup on charge of being an accomplice of Smoker in stealing hogs, has been discharged by Deputy Mayor Irwin.

MARY RUBENSTEIN (no relation to the musician) came before 'Squire McMasters yesterday, and charged Michael Harkins, with larceny as bailee. She gave him five dollars to get a can of oysters, but instead of getting the succulant bivalves, he vamosed. Warrants issued.

YESTERDAY morning Mayor Blackmore had twenty-nine common cases to dispose of. James Harkins, James Daugherty and Buck Shaner were each sent to Claremont for six months. S. Sadler and Eliza McLaughlin were retired for ninety days, and John Kelley was sent up for twenty days.

BEFORE 'Squire Moreland, Michael Kelly charges Joseph Kirkpatrick, with developing bumps on his head with a poker. Kirkpatrick states in a counter charge that Kelly shut up his left optic, raised him gently, and them let him drop about fifteen feet to the floor, much to the injury of his clothes, and constitution. Warrants issued.

DANIEL SHANNON, for being a suspicious character and not being able to give an account of himself, was sent for ninety days to the Work House, yesterday, by Mayor Blackmore. By the same authority, Charles Colman goes up for one month, for the same offense—they being known as professional vagrants and thieves.

PERSONAL.

***A telegram received from Mr. J. M. Ross states that his father is recovering, and he thinks he can be brought home on Thursday or Friday.

***Rev. William Preston, D. D., who has for thirty years been rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, has resolved to retire from active duties in the ministry. The vestry of the church have unanimously called Rev. Reese F. Alsop, of Rye, N. Y., to fill the vacancy.

Thanks.

The greatly distressed and bereaved family of the deceased, C. T. Hammer, hereby tender their sincere thanks and obligations to the numerous friends and acquaintances for the last tribute of honor shown to their beloved husband and father at the funeral obsequies on Sabbath afternoon last.

MRS. HAMMER AND FAMILY.

Novelty Carriage Works.

Among the great conveniences and luxuries of this life, may be enumerated a handsome and comfortable conveyance, though it is not always easy to tell just where to obtain such an article. The firm of Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., the proprietors of the Novelty Carriage Works, Centre street near Penn, by their experience and enterprise, are enabled to supply this want, and now persons in need of a carriage which will combine strength and beauty of workmanship, and which at the same time will be furnished on reasonable terms, can be accommodated at the Novelty Works. Carriages, buggies and spring wagons of the same quality are also furnished. A distinctive feature of the works are the perfection buck wagons, either with or without tops, and which for beauty and strength, are certainly superior to anything in that line that we have ever before seen.

The Victor Sewing Machine Company are desirous of forming a business connection with a responsible party or parties in Pittsburgh, to assume control of the sale of their celebrated Sewing Machine "VICTOR." To experienced sewing machine men this is a rare opportunity, as the manner of conducting business, and terms cannot fail to be satisfactory. The unparalled success of the "VICTOR," both East and West," warrants the assertion that it can be made a success here. Machines can be examined and tested at Messrs. Stevenson's, 93 Market street, and all applications should be addressed to

J. L. FERGUSON, Manager,
6t 1227 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Beautiful Pictures.

From a private view of the stereopticon pictures to be exhibited at Library Hall next Thursday afternoon and evening, we are prepared to endorse their great beauty and the attractive character of the subjects. We do not know how an hour could be spent more enjoyably than by viewing these pictures as explained by one who has had personal experience in Switzerland, and is able to communicate his knowledge in an entertaining way.

Brandies for Medicinal Purposes.

Old Tom and Palm Gins,
Pinet Brandy,
Otard Dupuy Brandy.
Burgundy Port,
Madeira and Malaga Wines,
Jamaica Rum,
Irish and Scotch Whiskies,

In quantities to suit purchasers at James K Lanahan's, No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Purity always guaranteed.

Letters Held for Postage.—First National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., 1; J. Barker, Philadelphia, Pa., 1; Henry Gottleib, Corry, Pa., 3; Dr. R. V. Peirce, Buffalo, N. Y., John Comley, Broad Ford, Pa., 3; Mrs. Jane Johnston, Buffalo, N. Y., 3; Mrs. Minerva Whitemore, New York, N. Y., 3; Samuel Martin, East Fairfield, O., 3.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In the case of Samuel and John Dougherty, reported yesterday, the jury found defendants guilty of unlawfully shooting and wounding, and recommended to mercy.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Alexander Curley, indicted for false pretences, on payment of costs by the prosecutor, J. M. Hatfield.

In the case of Wm. Bowers, of the Second ward, indicted for illegal liquor selling, a *nolle pros.* was allowed, it appearing that he was a resident of Ohio, and that his name was inadvertantly returned instead of that of his brother, who had a license.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Andrew Miller, charged with larceny by bailee, on payment of costs by the prosecutor, Wm. A. Wilson.

Cross suits for assault and battery between Henrietta B. Austin and Alexannder and Emaline Tomlinson next occupied the attention of the Court. On trial.

Com. vs. William Bradbury, indicted for fornication on oath of Mary A. McMaster. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, the county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Alexander Curley, indicted for false pretenses on oath of J. M. Hatfield. The prosecutor admitted that the charge was based on a misrepresentation of the facts, was allowed to enter a *nolle pros.* on payment of the costs.

Com. vs. Frederick Hass, indicted for larceny by bailee of a saddle on oath of Robert Bell. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. Daniel Mike, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Philip Hahn. The prosecutor was allowed to enter a *nolle pros.*

Com. Vs. William Kennedy, indicted for assault and battery on oath of the prosecutrix, Caroline Ulrich. Still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Henry Kampt.	Fred. Bowers et. al.,
W. C. Cook,	Joseph Bethlehem.
Michael O'Leary,	Robert Owens,
Micheal O'Leary et. al.,	Frank Burns,
Thos. Sweeney,	Frank Whitehair,
David Money et. al.,	Jas. Diefold et. al.,
John Kileullen,	Anna McTigh,
R. Goettman,	Wm. Haley,
Constantine Krugle,	F. H. Bower,
John Fitzgarald,	Oliver Boisel,
Henry Wilkinson.	

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Francis Monday vs. Evans Rees, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $31.66.

Wm. V. Cirode, assignee vs. Geo. Albree, executor. Verdict for plaintiff for $6,510.62.

Nancy Boyd, administratrix, vs. John Calvin, et. al. This was an action in replevin. Verdict for plaintiff for goods described in writ, valued at $1,000.

Drum, Thomson & Simon vs. John Gregg. Judgment confessed in favor of plaintiffs for $880.50.

Patrick Coyle vs. Owen Corcoran. Judgment confessed for plaintiff for $400, with interest from date.

William Y. Cirode, assignee, against George Albree, executor. Verdict for plaintiff for six thousand five hundred and ten dollars and sixty-two cents.

Francis Munday against Evans Reese. Verdict for plaintiff for thirty-one dollars and sixty-six cents.

Trial List for To-day.

95. (O. L.) Philip Weisenberger vs. Thomas L. McClelland.
116. (O. L.) Wm. Burke, Sr., vs. Thos. McCount.
135. (O. L.) Martin Connoly vs. T. Wray & Bro.
112. Kate Caldwell vs. Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester R. R. Co.
115. S. Hilnordinger vs. Patrick Gallagher.
118. Jacob Meinhart for use vs. S. Robertson et al.
130. Jos. Waltour, adm'r., vs. Gottleib Faas.
131. Andrew Gibson vs. The Federal street and Pleasant Valley R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The cases of McClurkan vs. Byers & Co., are still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

Before Judge Collier the case of Jas. Eberhardt was taken up. This was an action to recover for personal injuries alleged to have been inflicted by defendant. The jury found for plaintiff for $587.

Ralya & Robertson for use vs. Alexander & Bro. This was an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $273.20.

Wm. McCombs vs. G. and R. Kennedy and James Lloyd. This was an action in replevin. Verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $50.

Benjamin Block vs. Meyer Weil. By an agreement a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $100.

Trial List for To-Day.

208. McClurkan vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co.
209. " " " "
210. " " " "
211. " " " "
471. Anderson vs. Schmidt & Co.
172. Fowl vs. Sherlock.
173. Palmer vs. Smith.
175. Brecht vs. Kloman et al.
180. Rea & Powell vs. Schnelbach & Heyl.
181. Butler vs. Nellis & Co.
183. McKee vs. Jones.
184. Campbell vs. Krugh.
186. Hack & Schewebel vs. Kitterly et al.
189. Baxter vs. McCleary.
188. Schafer vs. Bassam.
189. Small vs. Spencer, McKay & Co.
190. Schmidt & Friday vs. Brocken & Dates.
142. Reed, executor, vs. Dollar Savings Bank.
109. McKee vs. Herron, garnishee.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last night Miss Charlotte Thompson appeared in the dual character of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine in "East Lynne, or the Elopement," to a fair house. The play was well performed and proved a pleasing entertainment.

LIBRARY HALL.—Miss Lilian Edgarton is the next star engaged by the Lecture Committee of the Association to appear on Tuesday evening, January 28th. The lady, aside from her talent as a pleasing lecturess, possesses both the charms of youth and beauty, two items not to be gainsayed. The press of the cities wherever she has appeared speak of her in glowing terms, for her originality and winning ways. She will no doubt draw a full house on her appearance here, as there is considerable curiosty manifested among our citizens to see and hear a lady of whom so much has been said throughout the country.

FRED AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—The weather did not seem to affect this house last evening, for a full house was present to witness the performances of the various artists, everything was well received, and the actors acquitted themselves creditably.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—This house was well filled last night, and a good bill was given. This evening an entire new bill is offered. The usual Wednesday matinee will be given to-day at two o'clock.

PROF. TENNEY'S LECTURE.—The lecture last night attracted an audience which comfortably filled Library Hall. Prof. Tenney illustrated his subject—"The Antiquity of the Earth"—by numerous maps and charts, showing the different ages of the earth. While the lecture was not of the light and popular character, it was by no means of the other extreme, and the subject, which is always interesting, was made doubly so by the clear and able manner in which it was treated.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The struggle for the United States Senatorship of Kansas is becoming more bitter every day.

—The controlling interest in the Long Island Railroad was sold on Monday to Massachusetts capitalists.

—The second session of the National Prison Association of the United States convened in Baltimore on Tuesday.

—A passenger train on the Erie Railroad ran off the track on Tuesday morning at Nunda, N. Y. Three cars were thrown into a ditch. A few persons were a little bruised.

—It is stated that the Federal Government will soon sue the Erie Railway for over one hundred thousand dollars in taxes on dividends and coupons which that company has not paid.

—In the case of Foster, the car hook murderer, the Court of Appeals in Albany, N. Y., has affirmed the judgment of the Court below and ordered that Court to effectuate its sentence.

—A Baltimore dispatch says: Two families, consisting of nine persons in all, were on Monday reported as being isolated on an island in the Susquehanna river near Port Deposit by the flood, and in imminent peril.

—Col. Maclaw, Minister of the Cuban Republic at London, is now in New York, and reports the English people unanimous for Cuban independence. He thinks the new policy foreshadowed by the United States will be seconded by the European powers.

—A memorandum from Minister Sickles to Secretary Fish covers the points of the policy of the Spanish Cabinet in colonial matters. This policy puts Porto Rico under the civil in place of the military government and abolishes slavery, the question of immediate or gradual emancipation remaining to be determined.

Dwarf Apples vs. Standards.

An exchange who claims to be authority, says:—"Dwarf apple trees have the advantage over standards, in that three or four hundred may be planted on an acre, while there is room for only forty or fifty standards." All very pleasant in print, but forty or fifty standards will bear more apples than the three or four hundred dwarfs, with the added advantage that the standards cost only seven to ten dollars, and the dwarfs one hundred dollars.

Periods of Incubation.

Swan, 42 days; parrot, 40 days; goose and pheasant, 35 days; hens and all gallinaceous birds, 21 days; pigeon, 14 days; canary, 14 days; duck, turkey and peafowl, 28 days. The heat required is 104°.

THE fine dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Lough, of Jackson township, Greene county, together with nearly all its contents, was entirely consumed by fire one day last week. The family had gone to church in the neighborhood in the afternoon, and during their absence fire broke out in the roof, and owing to the very high wind, soon consumed the entire building, which was one of the best in the township. Mr. L.'s loss will be very heavy.

FOUR pair of twins attend the Martin school in Washington township, Indiana county.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 21.—Cattle: receipts 1,976; market dull and dragging; a few bunches fair to good steers sold at $4,50@5,00; two or three lots choice at $5,50@6,00, the outside for lot averaging 1,485 lbs. Shipments yesterday 1,375. Hogs: the receipts are estimated at 24,000, the many trains arriving so late make it impossible to get official receipts. The market ruled active and higher, at $3,70@4,00. Shipments 4,587.

WATERTOWN, MASS., January 21.—Beef cattle: receipts 682; market quiet on all grades; even for finest stock there is only moderate call; sales: choice at $11,50; extra $10@11; first quality $9@9,50; second $7@8; third $5@6,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,557; trade not quite as quick as last week; sales in lots at $4@5,55 each; extra $6@8,50.

What "Credit Mobilier" Means.

A correspondent asks the meaning of the word "Credit Mobilier." (Several Congressmen have asked the same question.) We presume he wishes to be informed concerning the original derivation and use of the term. We will endeavor to explain it. The "Credit Foncier" has long been the general title in France for associations that advance money on landed or *immovable* securities. The "Credit Mobilier" was the name given to a powerful corporation, organized in France in 1852, for advancing money on *movable* property. The name was adopted evidently with the purpose of affording a ready definition of the object of the association. The "Societe Generale de Credit Mobilier" become a great and profitable enterprise. It had special privileges under its charter. It assisted materially in the construction of railways and the promotion of mining schemes. Among other enterprises in which it was notably interested were the Government loan on account of the Russian war, the Grand Central Railway Company, and the General Omnibus Company of Paris. At one time, it advanced 250,000,000 francs, and at another time 375,000,000 francs, to the French Government. Its business was so great in 1855 that it declared a dividend of 40 per cent. on its capital. While it was manifestly the means of doing much good in France, it eventually failed.

The introduction of the terms "Credit Foncier" and "Credit Mobilier" into America are due to Mr. George Francis Train. He established a "Credit Foncier" with Omaha lands, which he hawked about the country some years ago. He gave the name of "Credit Mobilier of America" to a corporation with universal privileges, which was organized in Pennsylvania. It was appropriated by Messrs. Oakes Ames, Durant & Co., to serve as the party of the third part in the famous "trip'icate agreement," by which the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad let out the contract for building the road to themselves, in payment for which they modestly took the road itself, all the United States bonds, all the first mortgage bonds, all the United States ands, etc., at a profit of over 1,000 per cent., on an entirely fictitious capital. This is what "Credit Mobilier" means, in the modern American and Congressional use of the word. The title is not inappropriate. The transaction was literally a Credit on Movables,—the United States Government furnishing the credit and the money, and Messrs. Oakes Ames & Co., taking the movables,—that is, the securities and the profits.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"A DOSE IN TIME," &c.

If "a stitch in time saves nine" it is equally certain that a dose of a healthy tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters taken at this inclement season of the year may save many an unpleasant twinge. A dose, however, is not sufficient. The system should be thoroughly charged with this genial vegetable stimulant and invigorant. Commence taking it with the commencement of the atmospheric changes which distinguish the winter from the autumn. Thereby you will avoid those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs, and those painful diseases of the muscles and the nerves of sensation, which render the period of the year which should be the merriest a season of penance and disquietude. The extraordinary vigor and regularity which this exhilarating restorative imparts to the most important functions of the body, render it an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and intermittent fevers.

DIED.

MCCANN—On Sunday, January 19th, 1873, at 8:30 P. M., Mrs. CAROLINE MCCANN, widow of the late Robert McCann, in the 53d year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Winkle, Allentown, Thirty-first ward, TO-DAY, at two o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America, ASSETS, $3,212,175.99. Insurance Co. of North America OF PHILADELPHIA. Losses adjusted and paid by WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Flowers, Flowers. Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c. Finest canary birds and cages always on hand. J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists, 112 Smithfield street, Opposite Postoffice.

NEW BOOKS.

A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames	$2 00
The Wandering Heir. By Chas. Reade	1 60
Mrs. Skagg's Husbands. By Brete Harte	1 50
At His Gates. Mrs. Oliphant	1 50
The Yellow Flag. Yates	1 25
A Russian Journey. Proctor	2 00
The Romance of the Harem. By Mrs. Leonowens	3 00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	3 00
Forces of Nature. A magnificent volume on Popular Science	12 50
Rome. By Francis Wey. 345 Illustrations	27 50
Back Log Studies. By the author of "Summer in a Garden"	
Expressions of the Emotions in Men and Animals. By Darwin	3 50
Nordhoff's California	2 50
Whymper's Scrambles in the Alps	2 50
Myths and Myth-makers	2 00
Bagehot's Physics and Politics	1 50

AT DAVIS' BOOK STORE, 175 Liberty Street.

LUBIN. A large assortment of these celebrated Extracts purchased personally in Paris and imported through the Pittsburgh Custom House. Everlasting Bouquet, Jockey Club, Tea Rose, Mignonette, Violet, Heliotrope, West End, &c., &c. Sold at the price asked for the counterfeit article—$1 per bottle, by SIMON JOHNSTON, Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., Commencing Wednesday Morning, Jan. 22, At 9 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the entire stock is closed out. The stock consists in part of fine and medium price DRESS GOODS, SILK VELVET AND VELVETEENS, COLORED DRESS SILKS, French Merinos, Wool Plaids, Notions, Trimmings, Shawls, Furs, Cassimeres, Table Linen, &c. Sales as follows: 9 o'clock A. M., 2 o'clock P. M., and MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock. The entire stock must be sold to quit the Dry Goods business. Will open March 1st, 1873, with a full stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, BLINDS, &c., To which we invite the attention of the public. DUNLAP & SNAMAN, 136 Federal St., ALLEGHENY.

MILLER & CO.'S (BOSTON) CELEBRATED PIANOS, first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction. SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY. JOHN ZWEIDINGER, 136 Smithfield Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS Mosquito Bars, Curtain Goods and Bedding, No. 100 THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAND SALE OF POULTRY AT OLD CITY HALL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21st. All the different varieties of Poultry bred in this country and Europe, including Dark and Light Brahmas, White, Black and Buff Co hins, Hamburgs, Bantams, French Fowls, Dominiques, Game, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, &c., will be sold to the highest bidder, at the close of the great exhibition of the W. P. Poultry Society.

HOISTING MACHINES, Hand, Steam and Water Power. H. J. REEDY & CO., Cincinnati. Wm. Cunningham, Agent, glass front box 278, Pittsburgh, or John Wilson & Son, 297 Liberty street.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1873. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of taxable property," passed October 26, 1872, owners of real estate are hereby notified that their lists are now ready, and that it is the duty of all property holders who fail to receive lists to call at this office and obtain duplicates. THOS. H. PHELPS, City Assessor.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE. ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD...Lessees and Managers. Engagement of the Pittsburgh favorite, the admired artiste, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON. TUESDAY EVENING, January 21, 1873, the beautiful Emotional Play of EAST LYNNE: OR THE ELOPEMENT. Lady Isabel / Madame Vine ... Miss Charlotte Thompson. Saturday, Miss Thompson Matinee.

FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. FRED. AIMS...Lessee and Manager. FITZ SIMMONS...Stage Manager and Advertiser. MATINEE THIS WEDNESDAY 2:30 P. M. The 3 Leopolds, the great Gymnasts, Billy Pastor, Geo. S. Knight, Sallie Mason, Reynolds Brothers, with John Mulligan, Charley Benedict, Barlow Brothers, Lew Spencer, M'lle Henrietta, Tilly Prestage, The Carletons, Addie Johnson, Jas. Wesley, Art Buckley. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE. GARDNER & TRIMBLE...Lessees and Managers. EIGHT MORE NEW AND BRILLIANT STARS. To-night—Harry Bryant, Frank Jones, M'lle Fontainbleau, Geo. Thatcher, Lizzie Thatcher, Nessie Ocie, Sam and Fanny Mendel, and all the Old Favorites. The exciting Indian drama called NICK OF THE WOODS. Ladies Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY, Is now open on the days of 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th and 21st, and will continue from 8 O'Clock A. M., Until 10 O'Clock P. M., EVERY DAY. Besides all the well-known varieties of domestic and fancy Land and Water Fowls, there will be an extraordinary fine display of Song Birds, Cage Birds, Pet Animals, &c. Admission, 25 cents.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE For Sale or Exchange FOR CITY PROPERTY. ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees. ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees. The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties. ENQUIRE OF John A. Carothers, 108 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

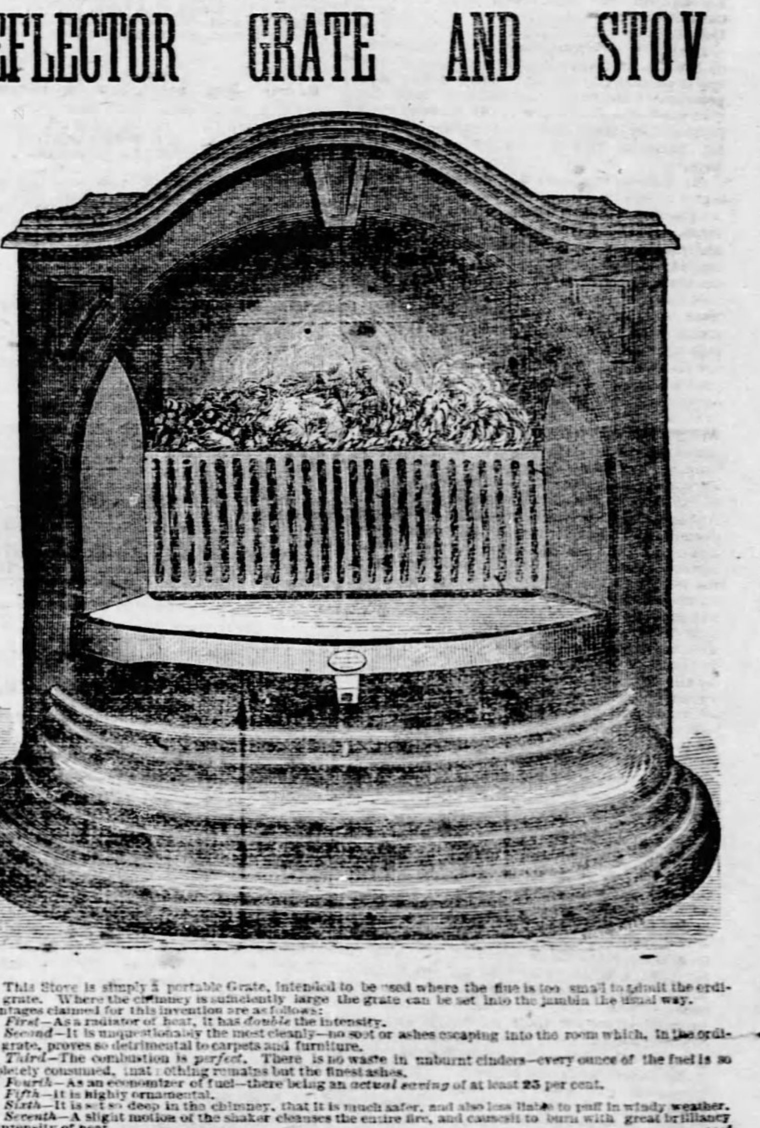
FOR SALE. 100 Quarter and Half-Acre LOTS, ALSO, THE FARM HOUSE AND BARN, With 1¾ acres of ground, and about 200 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 125 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the Pa. R. R., on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of JOHN GRAZIER, 163 Smithfield street.

AIKEN'S Perfect Fitting SHIRTS. Directions for self-measurement on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit. JAMES H. AIKEN, 74 FIFTH AVENUE, (opposite Postoffice.)

ISAAC STERN, Importer and Dealer in Fine Whiskies, BRANDIES, Wines and Cigars, 162 Federal Street, Above the Diamond, ALLEGHENY CITY. Fine Wines and Liquors for Medicinal use.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS PITTSBURGH, PA. Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120. Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express. J. H. JOHNSTON, Sign of the Big Gun, No. 179 Smithfield Street.

WELLMAN'S PATENT REFLECTOR GRATE AND STOV[E]



This Stove is simply a portable Grate, intended to be used where the flue is too small to admit the ordinary grate. Where the chimney is sufficiently large the grate can be set into the jambs in the usual way. Advantages claimed for this invention are as follows: *First*—As a radiator of heat, it has *double* the intensity. *Second*—It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room which, in the ordinary grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture. *Third*—The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes. *Fourth*—As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent. *Fifth*—It is highly ornamental. *Sixth*—It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather. *Seventh*—A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Read the following testimonials which speak for themselves.

MESSRS. L. H. SMITH & CO.—*Gentlemen:*—We have used your Stove or "Portable Grate," and it affords us pleasure to state that it is more than you represent it to be. It makes a good heat, great saving in coal, free from dust and dirt, and keeps the room in which it is used, very pure.

COCHRAN FLEMING, of Fleming Bros., 24 Wood street. GEORGE METZGAR, Allegheny City. J. C. SMITH, Iron City College. WM. P. PORTER, Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co. D. W. C. CARROLL, President Pittsburgh Water Commission. D. P. CHAPMAN, Agent Etna Life Ins. Co. JOSEPH WOODWELL, Pittsburgh. JOHN FLEMING, Fleming, Agnew & Co. ANDERSON & FREYVOGLE, Monongahela Foundry. WM. B. NEGLEY, Esq., of Bruce & Negley, Attorneys at Law. JULIUS FOSSIEL, of Gray, Fossiel & Reese. JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO. And many others in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

L. H. SMITH & CO., Sole Manufacturers, cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING...W. H. CARPENTER...E. J. WARING. KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP, Epping, Carpenter & Co., MANUFACTURERS, Corner Penn and 32d Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DAVIS, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of TRUNKS, Ladies' Satchels, &c. 304 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY G. HALE, Merchant Tailor, COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH

$5 TO $10 A MONTH WILL BUY A FINE American Watch At the Jewelry Store of JOHN MITSCH, 92 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

J. N. DRYDEN & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING, Office and Fancy FURNITURE. No. 181 Federal Street, Allegheny. SPRING BOTTOMS AND MATRESSES constantly on hand and made to order. Repairing promptly attended to.

T. & J. T. McCANCE, Merchant Tailors. NEW FALL STOCK Just received for the custom trade. Owing to increased facility in the cutting department, we hope to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons. NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.

JAMES W. PEMBROKE, WATCHMAKER, (Late with J. R. McFadden & Co.) No. 40 Sixth Street, CORNER OF PENN. Marine and Pocket Chronometers, Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Adjusted. A specialty made of adjusting new work.

STEVENSON & FOSTER, Can furnish Cases for the ALDINE AND BIND THEM, Cor. Wood St. and Third Ave.

LEMON & WEISE, MANUFACTURERS OF Cabinet Furniture AND CHAIRS. No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

James Gallagher's MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair). It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

JOHN WILSON. GEO. W. WILSON.

JOHN WILSON & SON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 297 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, And Dealers in the following Celebrated Brands of Flour and Tobacco:

FLOUR. Polar Star, Highland Chief, Zenith, Ohio State, Star of the West.

TOBACCO. Wilson's Extra, Iron City and Dictator. Double Thick Navy 5's, Single Navy 8's and Pounds.